FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 223 *17 November 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate Speaks on Domestic Problems, Detente BB 1
Hungarian Delegate Comments on Madrid Meeting Disputes BB 2
[TARSADALMI SZEMLE]
SFRY's Sundic Stresses Importance of Madrid Agenda Agreement BB 4
Slovak Daily Speculates on Reagan's Stance Toward Geneva Talks BB 5
[Smolik in Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY 12 Nov]

ALBANIA

U.S., USSR Join in 'Counterrevolutionary Bargainings' B 1
Institute of Nuclear Physics Contributes to Development B 1

BULGARIA

Army Daily on U.S. Presidential Transition Period C 1
[Neykova in NARODNA ARMIYA 12 Nov]
Visiting Bangladesh CP Leader Denounces Beijing, Washington C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 10 Nov]
Electronics Trade Cooperation Agreements Signed With SFRY C 3
Deputy Premier Lukanov Returns From London 16 Nov C 4
Committee Finds Shortcomings in Vegetable Sowing C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Nov]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentator Calls Honecker Austria Visit 'Most Significant Event' D 1
[Vana in RUDE PRAVO 12 Nov]
Strougal Receives Outgoing Finnish Ambassador Auero D 2
Husak, Strougal Congratulate Angola's Dos Santos on National Day D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Nov]
Sri Lanka Prime Minister Receives Indra, Delegation D 2
Mongolian Official Jagbaral Ends Visit, Departs 14 November D 3
Commission for Agriculture, Food Confers on Market Deliveries D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Nov]
Slovak Minister Goga Views Trade Plans, Market Situation D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 11 Nov]
Deputy Fuel, Power Minister Reports on Energy Problems D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 5 Nov]
Dzur Chairs Army Commanders' Meeting on Task Fulfillment D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Nov]
Commentator Reviews CPCZ Cadre Policy Since 1970 D 6
[Machyniak in Bratislava PRAVDA 11 Nov]
RUDE PRAVO Introduces New 'Readers' Tribune' Column [8 Nov] D 9
Briefs: Chnoupek Receives Envoys D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, Stoph Greet Brezhnev, Tikhonov on Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Nov]
Honecker Toasts Cooperation With Austria During Visit E 2
Linz Luncheon Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Nov] E 2
Salzburg Reception Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Nov] E 3
Customs Authorities Detain FRG Citizen for Smuggling [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Nov] E 4
Authorities Detain Transit Abuser at Marienborn [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Nov] E 4

Krolikowski Receives SFRY Official for Cooperation Talks E 4
Joint SED-Swiss Labor Party Statement Published; Talks End E 4
Joint Statement [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Nov] E 4
Talks End E 5
Honecker Greets Angolan President on Anniversary [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Nov] E 6
SED Central Committee Greets Colombian CP Congress E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Nov]
SED Central Committee Greets Philippine Communist Party E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Nov]
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Article Reviews Trade Union Role [7 Nov] E 8
Honecker Sends Message to Metallurgical Workers E 9
Briefs: Red Cross Disaster Aid; Church Aid to South Asia, Africa; E 9
Economic Commission With Malaysia; Outgoing GDR Ambassador;
Ambassador to Uganda

HUNGARY

Domany Reports on 'Serious' Economic Situation in Poland F 1
MSZMP Delegation Holds Talks With PCI Leaders in Rome F 2
Borbandi Signs Agreements in MPR, Returns Home F 2
Visiting Bulgarian Minister Toasts Cooperation at Dinner F 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Nov]
NATO Planning Group Accepts 'New, Dangerous' U.S. Style F 4
Iron, Metal Industry and Electric Power Workers' Union Meets F 4
Leaders, Union Members Present F 4
Herczeg Report F 5
Officials on 'Unequivocal Role' F 5
Gaspar, Nemeth Remarks F 6
Other Issues Raised F 6
Sarlos Addresses Obuda PPF Preparatory Meeting F 7

POLAND

Kania Holds Talks With Solidarity Chairman Walesa G 1
Individual Solidarity Unions Begin Elections G 1
Gdansk Health Care Workers Reach Accord End Strike G 1
Cultural Workers Support G 1
Thanks for People's Support G 1
Medical Students' Continuing Protest G 2
Beginning of Talks G 2
Agreement; End of Strike G 2
Kopec Receives Solidarity Construction Commission Members G 2
Minister Withdraws Reservations G 3
Communciations Workers' Central Council Continues Debates G 3
End of Session G 3
Solidarity Miners Protest Planned Miners Union Congress G 3
Tejchma Meets With Printing Workers Union Representatives G 4
Transportation Workers, Government Commission Begin Talks G 4
Zielona Gora Light Industry Workers Begin Protest Campaign G 4
Zielona Gora Teachers, Solidarity Members Hold Meeting G 6
Bydgoszcz Student Strike Committee Writes Education Ministry G 6
Solidarity Science Commission Talks With Ministry, Rival Union G 6
Renewed Tension Reported in Czestochowa [Paris] G 7
Warsaw Court Registers Five New Trade Unions G 7
New Civil Aviation Workers Trade Union Legalized G 7
Student Groups To Be Registered by Ministers, Not Court G 8
Warsaw Commission Progress on Draft Trade Union Law G 8
PAP on Second Session G 8
PAP on Cooperation Between Old, New Trade Unions G 9
Warsaw Mass Reports Pope's Remarks, Wyszynski-Walesa Meeting G 9
L'UNITA Interviews POLITYKA's Szeliga on Domestic Problems [12 Nov] G 10
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Article Examines Changes, Renewal Process G 12
[Werblan, 10 Nov]

KULTURA Carries Results of Public Opinion Polls G 15
Defense Minister Presents Awards at Warsaw Ceremony G 16
Leaders Meet Writer Jerszy Putrament on Birthday G 17
Kania Chairs Party Officials' Conference in Warsaw G 17
Bribery Investigation of Contruction Ministry Employees G 17
Young Scientific Employees Conclude Warsaw Forum G 17
Warsaw Rectors Conference Discusses Autonomy in Education G 18
Price Commission Raises Retail Price of Potatoes G 18
Legnica Council Rejects Premier's Candidate for Voivoda G 18
Voivodship Party Meetings Held in Sieradz, Slupsk G 19
More on Slupsk Meeting G 19
PZPR Media Department Head Visits Moscow 14 November G 19
End of Visit G 19
Grain From USSR Continues To Be Unloaded in Geniusze G 20
Further Report G 20
Commentary Views Economic Difficulties, Soviet Aid G 20
Aspects of Requesting Loan From U.S. Viewed [Kalabinski] G 21
Economic Observer Urges Further Integration Into CEMA [Lenciewicz] G 21
Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa Invited to Japan G 22
Pope's FRG Visit Exploited by 'Some Forces' [Morawski] G 22
Polish-UK Mixed Commission Session Ends, Protocol Signed G 23
Trade Agreement Signed Wtih Thailand in Warsaw G 23
Briefs: First Deputy Minister Nomination; New Foreign Minstry Appointment G 23

ROMANIA

Continued Reportage on Ceausescu Visit to Norwary H 1
Talks With Prime Minister H 1
Government Dinner Held H 1
Research Enterprise Visit H 2
Meeting With Businessmen H 2
Returns to Bucharest H 3
Briefs: Talks With Swiss H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Martinovic Views Situation in Poland After Court Decision I 1
[BORBA 12 Nov]
Vrhovec Leaves for Official, 4-Day Visit to Bulgaria I 2
Deputy Foreign Trade Secretary Leaves for Moscow CEMA Meeting I 2
Agreement Reached on Vojvodina-GDR Industrial Cooperation I 2
Djuranovic PRC Visit Shows 'Extraordinary' Friendship, Respect I 2
[Rabrenovic in BORBA 11 Nov]
Reportage Continues on Visit of French Premier Barre I 3
Press Conference I 3
Talks With Mijatovic I 4
Departure 14 November I 5
Greek Army Chief Karayiannis Departs After Official Visit I 5
Grlickov Talks With Italian Party Delegation Reported [BORBA 12 Nov] I 6
Mijatovic Sends Greetings to Angolan President Dos Santos I 6
[BORBA 11 Nov]
Kraigher Praises Relations With Peru in Cuzco 14 November I 6
Federal Executive Council Proposes Economic Policy for 1981 I 6
[BORBA 7 Nov]
Dragan Discusses Stabilization, 'Unacceptable' Trade Positions I 8
Herljevic Addresses Assembly Committee on Security, Protection I 9
Mojsov Visits Makedonski Brod, Hears Development Plans I 10
Ljubicic Visits Trstenik Hydraulics, Tire Plant I 10
Ljubicic Visits Kraljevo Railroad Car Factory I 10
Grlickov Discusses International Affairs at Commemorative Meeting I 11
LCY Commission Discusses Propaganda Work in Image of Country I 11
Tankosic Criticizes Features, 'Scribblers' in National Press I 13
Macedonian SAWP Presidium Views Broadcasting, Census [BORBA 12 Nov] I 13
Briefs: New Italian Ambassador; Tourism Cooperation With Cuba; Talks With Uganda; CPSU Study Delegation I 14

POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, DETENTE

LD150957 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 14 Nov (PAP)--Head of the Polish delegation to the CSCE meeting here, Foreign Vice-Minister Marian Dobrosielski made a speech today, in which he said inter alia:

The Polish delegation came to Madrid being true to the objectives and principles of combining Poland's security with the security of Europe.

Poland, on various occasions, voiced her approval for the outcome of the Helsinki conference, as she was convinced that the Helsinki Final Act is entirely in tune with the vital interests of our nation and serves them well.

As a result of a whole range of objective and subjective factors, of errors committed in recent years, particularly in the management of national economy and other spheres, Poland came to face a critical situation. A mass movement initiated by the working class and taken up by the new PUWP leadership made possible the renewal of our economic, social and political life.

To avoid misunderstanding, I would like to say that essentially the movement in question was not directed against the basic constitutional premises of our state and society or socialism but against (deformations) of it. What we aimed and continue to aim at is to make rudimentary principles of socialism and socialist democracy fully effective. Poland's fate is indissolubly linked with socialism.

Neither the fundamental principles of our foreign policy nor our alliances or international obligations were questioned by any social group in the course of the great national debate. The 36 years of our foreign policy clearly indicate the value of these principles and the profit they yield. Our friendly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other neighbours, who are at the same time our allies, as well as with other socialist countries, let Poland live within safe borders under conditions of external security and become the subject and not object in international relations for the first time after centuries.

These are the facts of fundamental importance: They made it possible for us to solve internal problems by political means without any interference from foreign governments. In this context, I would like to draw your attention to the word "governments", as attempts to interfere were and continue to be made by some Western political groups and mass media. I would like to stress the fact that from the very beginning, the new Polish party and government leadership was and continues to be determined to solve all controversies and conflicts of interests by way of dialogue, negotiations, and political means.

Detente is a living, open, and developing process. However, so far it failed to cover other regions, to say nothing of the globe at large. Poland and her allies were repeatedly making statements to the effect that they are in favour of extending the process onto other regions.

Poland is of the opinion that the issue of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe should be the priority at our meeting here. We are glad to say that basing on the consultations we held with a whole range of states before this meeting and on many declarations made here, the opinions are convergent in a considerable degree on what the present meeting should take a decision on organizing such a conference.

We fully uphold our willingness to host the conference in Warsaw, which we first voiced last February. In cooperation with all delegations taking part in the present meeting, the Polish delegation will pay special attention to arriving at a positive decision on organizing the conference within the CSCE process.

Apart from the military aspects of detente in Europe, Poland attaches supreme importance to cooperation in politics, economy, culture, humanitarian matters, etc.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE COMMENTS ON MADRID MEETING DISPUTES

LD141418 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 14 Nov (MTI)--The November editions of the periodical TARSADALMI SZEMLE carry an article by Foreign Undersecretary Janos Nagy, head of the Hungarian delegation to the Madrid meeting. The article is [word indistinct] "The Stake of the Madrid Meeting". Underneath follow the main ideas of the lengthy article.

It may be recalled [words indistinct] of the meeting sharp confrontation developed between the protectors of the essence and chief political saying of the Helsinki Final Act and those who would subject the cause of European security and cooperation to narrow political interests, risking thus the whole of the process. After such preliminaries it seems no little achievement that work could at all start as scheduled.

It would, however, be premature to draw the conclusion that the obstacles have thus been lifted from the way of constructive operation of the meeting. It would also be necessary that all participants should depart from the basic principles approved in Helsinki and also act accordingly, writes Janos Nagy. [sentence as received]

About the difficulties around the meeting the author says: Worsening of the international atmosphere and the increasing of tension have laid additional stress on the discrepancy in interpretation of the Final Act and in judgement of the importance of the (various) areas of cooperation. Attempts aimed at detaching certain recommendations from the Final Act to use them as backup for momentary political ambitions, upsetting thus the carefully elaborated, delicate internal balance of the document, are only good to develop confrontation.

Naturally the Final Act does not authorize any country to play the prosecutor and demand accounts of fulfilment of wantonly detached and (one sidedly) interpreted recommendations. This offensive, calling [word indistinct] accounts tactics of the American delegation [word indistinct] spoiled the atmosphere of the Belgrade meeting.

Reviewing of the [word indistinct] implementation could in principle form a useful task of the meeting, and it should also in practice, provided that it is done in the spirit of the Final Act. The Belgrade practice, however, already showed distortions: Reviewing of the implementation of the recommendations turned into offensive accusation on the Western side, and thus the whole aim of its exchange also turned awry: Instead of encouraging progress it made it and further development of cooperation more difficult and the atmosphere of the meeting tense.

Learning from this experience the [word indistinct] countries sought at the preparatory conference of the Madrid meeting to limit the duration of the debate over implementation of the recommendations and direct the attention of the participants to future tasks. Neither our country nor the rest of the socialist countries did this as though they had something to hide or were lagging behind other countries in fulfilment. However, repetition of the unfavourable phenomena of the Belgrade meeting must be avoided. This lies in the interest of not the socialist countries (alone) but also of all states desirous to strengthen European security and cooperation. If unlimited space were granted to calling others to account on fulfilment of the wantonly detached recommendations, this would invariably poison the atmosphere and hamper the discussion and adoption of concrete proposals and initiatives aimed at further improving cooperation.

And exactly those political groups want to push the "calling to accounts" to the limelight at the Madrid meeting, who are incidentally interested in destroying the achievements of detente and in turning the meeting into a keen political confrontation.

As regards human rights, we are not afraid of discussing them. What we fear is much [words indistinct] a debate over human rights would--if the ambitions of certain Western countries are fully rewarded--deviate the meeting from its original aim, i.e., to reach an agreement on practical moves that would promote progress. If we were to have dispute for dispute's sake, we could also find things to call others to account about.

Enforcement of human rights and cooperation serving that are indubitably important issues of the document. That alone that a state, departing from its own situation, should attach distinguished importance to the issue, is not objectionable [words indistinct] state that would lay equal weight on the implementation of each and every recommendation. That the Final Act is an integral entity means exactly that a balance should exist among the various interests and priorities. Hungary and the other socialist countries too have priorities: There are areas which in our view exercise decisive influence on (?European) security and cooperation. However, the assigning of priorities may not entail the upsetting of the balance of the Final Act and conscious prevention of progress on other areas of cooperation. It may not mean and justify the abuse of the cooperation recommendations as political propaganda weapons in order to [word indistinct] other states and mar the atmosphere of the all-European meetings. [Words indistinct] priority to questions that observe it we do [words indistinct] we could do harm to others but rather how best we could serve the good of all participants.

Departing from this understanding, our chief objective is to preserve and continue the process. An agreement at the Madrid meeting on convocation of a European military detente and disarmament (?conference) could significantly promote it. It is well known that the European countries are seriously concerned about the degree of military confrontation. Apart from the Warsaw Treaty member states also France, Sweden and Finland have tabled motions to reduce it.

The important thing now is to concentrate on similar elements in the various proposals. On that the majority of the West European states either sympathize with or expressly support the idea of convening such a conference. It is also widely accepted by them that concrete work should be commenced with confidence-raising measures.

If we consider the actual European situation we invariably arrive at the conclusion that the success of the Madrid meeting very much depends on that whether it can take us any closer to the all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. If so, it will also have a positive influence on the atmosphere of the conference and help largely to close the meeting with constructive and [word indistinct] decisions.

From each [word indistinct] chapter of the Final Act [word indistinct] can select two or three issues ripe (?for settlement) and not liable to produce sharp confrontation.

As regards the first big group of questions, the so called "first basket", the Warsaw Treaty member states' motion that each country should enact the basic principles of the interstate [word indistinct] in their own jurisdiction, confirm by the (?force) of law the political and moral binding of the important international norms, still holds. The trust increasing measures could also be examined.

The motions concerning economic and commercial relations and technical-scientific cooperation too invite concrete steps. We are duly considering all proposals concerning the development of cultural, scientific, educational and communication cooperation as well as the expansion of human relations, when claiming that it is possible to elaborate balanced agreements on the basis of the principles adopted in Helsinki.

In summing up the subject Foreign Undersecretary Janos Nagy underlines: It follows straight from the above that our country--just like the rest of the socialist states--wishes the success of the Madrid meeting. We are seeking concrete and serious discussion, concrete results and not accusations, barren dispute. We have (?clearly) pronounced in the common stance of the Warsaw Treaty members and at bilateral talks with the rest of the European countries that our fundamental goal is invariably detente and continuation of the process of European security and cooperation. The given international circumstances not only increase the significance of the Madrid meeting, but also the responsibility of the attending states. We hold that we can and must make a headway in European military detente, and--by observing mutual interests--also in the field of economy, sciences, culture and humanitarian questions. The exchange about fulfillment of the Final Act may not hamper--neither in time nor in content--the work for the future, for the development of cooperation. The individual question groups of the Final Act should be treated in a balanced way with attention centered--possibly through raising a limited (?number) of proposals--on issues of common interest and on which--judging by preliminary consultations--a consensus is anticipated. Propaganda [words indistinct] must be excluded and the raising of questions, proposals unripe for resolution or of distinctly confrontation-provoking nature, must be avoided.

As far as we are concerned, we do not intend to make any motion susceptible of violating other countries' interests or leading to disputes or confrontation sure to mar the atmosphere of the meeting.

Although ambitions to provoke confrontation, to risk the success of the meeting and to do harm to the process of European security and cooperation itself, may exist on the part of certain Western countries, the majority of the European capitalist countries (?are interested) in maintaining a bearable political atmosphere and in the successful run of the meeting.

There is much at the stake of the meeting in the present international situation. Although an eventual failure would not necessarily mean also an end to detente, it would, by all means, mar East-West relations and also the talks conducted at other forums. The Hungarian delegation--like the other socialist countries' delegations--is working in Madrid with a sense of responsibility equal to the interests of our country as well as of the causes at stake. This corresponds to the main foreign political [words indistinct] Kadar put as [words indistinct] autumn session of the Hungarian parliament. "Our goal is clear and our posture in the main international questions is easily definable: We are fighting for detente, for a more peaceful world...The core of the political activity of our party and government is constituted also in the present complicated situation by the effort to preserve the achievements of detente and keep the established system of international relations."

SFRY'S SUNDIC STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MADRID AGENDA AGREEMENT

LD152250 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] At long last encouraging news has come from Madrid--expected with impatience by the European and world public--about agreement having been reached on questions of dispute concerning the agenda and procedure of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Thus a way out of the impasse has been found, thanks above all to the efforts of neutral and nonaligned countries, specially of Yugoslavia, Austria, Sweden and Cyprus.

The speech which Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made which contained the warning that the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe were not prepared to share the responsibility for the failure of the Madrid gathering and that, on the other hand, Europe must decide in favor of the revival of detente if it wished to avoid the deepening of the confrontation, apparently had a crucial influence on the agreement on the agenda and procedure of the Madrid meeting being reached through consensus.

In this way, the neutral and nonaligned countries have demonstrated once again that they represent that force against which and in the bypassing of which no decisions can be made on fateful issues concerning the world community. This also implies their right to demand from great powers and military blocs a different kind of behavior from the behavior which nearly led to a complete failure of the Madrid conference.

Agreement on the agenda and procedure of the Madrid gathering is only the first step along the difficult path leading to the complete success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. By 25 March 1981, when the adoption of the final documents is envisaged, many obstacles will have to be overcome and views coordinated on a whole series of issues linked with the future of peace in Europe. This will not be easy at all because not everybody has the same view of peace, but Europe has no other choice. Europe must opt for lasting and stable peace and against the use of force and intervention. Should Europe not succeed in this, all who would be responsible for this would take upon themselves a great responsibility both toward themselves as well as their peoples.

Of the 11 points of the adopted agenda, the most significant and most delicate is certainly the fifth point: The debate on the application of the agreements reached in Helsinki and the presentation of fresh proposals and initiatives for the further development and consolidation of the process of European security and cooperation. On condition that all the participants in the debate behave responsibly and constructively, the above-mentioned point of the agenda provides the opportunity for Europe to return to the spirit of Helsinki from which it has begun to move away and to take a step further even than at Helsinki by not weighing up everything on scales, particularly not the kind of scales used by blocs.

All aspects of European security are equally important and all boil down to one thing: Only a peaceful and stable Europe can--as our federal secretary for foreign affairs has stressed--pull itself out of the dangerous maelstrom of the exacerbation of the global situation. And not only this: A peaceful and stable Europe can exert a fundamental influence on all the trends in the world. In other words, peace cannot put up with two kinds of behavior just as it is bearing with increasing difficulty bloc rivalries and impositions both in Europe and outside it.

Yugoslavia has always believed--and it sticks to this--that there are no disputes which cannot be resolved peacefully by negotiations. All who think differently are either champions of the policy from the positions of force or are using force as a political means. Had a way out of the impasse not been found in Madrid at the eleventh hour, Europe would, against the will of its peoples, have put one foot into an abyss with little hope of jumping over it. Now, when the first step has been taken in Madrid, Europe has the chance of moving along even further in the direction of lasting and stable peace.

SLOVAK DAILY SPECULATES ON REAGAN'S STANCE TOWARD GENEVA TALKS

AU132145 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 12 Nov 80 p 7

[M. Smolik article: "Missle-Nuclear Dialogue; What Attitude Will Ronald Reagan Adopt on Significant Matters?"]

[Text] Now, after Ronald Reagan's election, political observers have a lot of questions on how the change in the White House will be reflected in U.S. foreign policy, Soviet-American relations and the USSR-U.S. Geneva negotiations that are now underway, negotiations that are to solve one of the most burning current aspects of international relations--the limitation of nuclear weapons. It is a highly topical problem that had come to the fore after the NATO pact approved last year at its Brussels session the plan to deploy 572 medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads--Pershing 2, and flat trajectory missiles. This decision threatened the alleviation of the war danger in Europe, which is so important and primary in this part of the world, in which the largest military forces confront each other and in which even an insignificant local conflict could grow into a global nuclear war.

In the maelstrom of the election campaign a lot was said in the United States that either was contradictory or simply cancelled itself out. Harsh, frequently provocative and ill-considered statements resounded on international matters. That is why one now waits to see how sober Reagan will become--although the winner of presidential elections has already claimed that he wishes for nothing more than to "sit at the roundtable for talks with the Russians, and to conduct the talks as long as necessary to achieve a just agreement based on equal rights." And he even declared that "our relations with Moscow must have the actual correctness of business-like relations," which Carter's government frequently lacked. The main thing is for Reagan to grasp correctly that the basic problem of the present is still feverish armament and the necessity to limit it. And this problem must necessarily be understood above all from the viewpoint of strategic arms limitation.

So far it can only be stated that it took Washington almost 3 months to ready to the Soviet Union's proposal to conduct talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and to embark on the first contacts. Then further weeks passed until, in the middle of October, USSR and U.S. representatives met in Geneva to start discussing the matters in practice. However, as soon as the dialogue in Geneva started, the American press that expresses the interests of the military-industrial complex tried to discredit the forum. The periodical NEWSWEEK wrote that "the talks will not help the West, but merely harm it" and that they "will become a serious threat to the security of the Western union--primarily in the European area." It is obvious what is at stake. First, Europe should be larded by Pershing- and Tomahawk-type missiles; military supremacy would be thus achieved over the Warsaw Pact countries. And only after that would one start negotiations "from the positions of strength." This is an irresponsible approach and one seriously endangering the security of Europe.

Up to now the main endeavor of the White House has been, and continues to be, to return the times of former hegemony over Western Europe and to turn it into the front line of a "limited" nuclear war that would not contain the danger of spreading to U.S. territory. At the same time it is endeavoring to provide for its military-industrial complex the opportunity to profit from deliveries of Eurostrategic weapons. True, all this could not escape the U.S. partners on the European Continent, and definitely not the broad masses of the population, which continues to protest against the intentions of the Washington strategists. The latest evidence of that will be provided by the "forum for peace, detente and disarmament" in the West German city of Krefeld; the forum will convene toward the end of this week to raise its voice against the further perfection of nuclear weapons planned by the Pentagon and NATO, and against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which "can lead to a catastrophe on our continent and which puts every one of us in danger," the organizers of the forum stated. "There is widespread apprehension" in Western Europe "that America is more interested in deploying its missiles in Europe than it is in negotiations on armament control," the English newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote. As to the Western attempts to achieve supremacy over the Soviet Union, it must be stressed that they are illusory.

The Soviet Union is resolved to successfully defend both itself and its allies; it is willing to negotiate on any and all serious questions of international relations, but only on the basis of equal rights and mutual security. Its attitude in basic and principled questions in Geneva is well known: It defends the principle that both the negotiations and any future agreement must include medium-range nuclear missiles, as well as American forward-based nuclear means on land and air bases, and also on the warships operating near the shores of the Soviet Union and its allies. It proceeds from the principle that the principles of equal security of both sides must be respected and that future agreement can only be based on respect for the balance of forces. It is only natural that the agreements concluded in his sphere would start being fulfilled only after the SALT II treaty becomes valid, as that treaty solves military-strategic problems on a higher level.

U.S., USSR JOIN IN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BARGAININGS'

AU151507 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 15 Nov 80

["At the Service of the Counterrevolutionary Bargainings Between the USA and the Soviet Union"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 15 Nov (ATA)--A U.S. delegation was in Moscow these days, where it held talks with top Soviet officials on U.S.-Soviet and "East-West" relations. Among the members of the delegation was also the adviser of Reagan for foreign affairs, Scowcroft.

What draws one's attention is the fact that Reagan sent his representatives to the Soviet Union, though he has not yet come to the White House, at a time when the international situation has been exacerbated due to the interimperialist rivalry between the USA and the Soviet Union. But even in this situation, Washington and Moscow find their common language of bargainings, which is in conformity with their counterrevolutionary interests. The newly elected U.S. president, who laid the stress on the rivalry with the Soviet Union during the election campaign, did what his predecessors had done right after ensuring the presidential mandate--he made haste to send his representatives to Moscow to define the fields of collaboration in the future. On their part, the Kremlin chieftains and their media have begun to make flatteries to Reagan, failing to conceal their aims for the strengthening of the counterrevolutionary collaboration.

As time has proved, the two superpowers are united by the unrestrained hatred against the peoples and their anti-imperialist, revolutionary and liberation struggle. They want to come to terms with one another, to divide the roles in the interimperialist game against the peoples. This is also the aim of the present visit of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet Union.

INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS CONTRIBUTES TO DEVELOPMENT

AU151503 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 15 Nov 80

["At the Institute of Nuclear Physics"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 15 Nov (ATA)--The ATA correspondent learned at the Institute of Nuclear Physics that the study, experimentation and the construction of a neutron multiplier is an important target of the near future. This will be carried out by our specialists and will, undoubtedly, constitute the most important achievement in the neutron physics in our country for the coming 5-year plan.

In regard to the achievements of a practical value which have been attained recently by this institute the ATA correspondent learned among others that geology has always been the most important target of the research-scientific work carried out by the working people of this scientific center in the domain of neutron physics. As well as this, experiments have begun to be carried out for some years now also in the oil sector and the results attained have been fruitful. Recently, the work has begun for the construction of a neutron generator, which is more powerful than the source used so far. Thanks to its effective utilization the work will deepen and extend in the neutron physics and a new impulse will be given to the activation of neutrons. The next 5-year plan will record a new leap. Always abiding by the instructions of the party to give priority to geology, oil and agriculture, almost all the efforts of the working people of this institute will be concentrated on these directions.

Likewise, during the next 5-year plan the general study will begin concerning the content of the proteins in food products. For the needs of agriculture, too, the neutronic rays will begin to be used for selection purposes. Besides these direct applications, which have carried the greater weight in the achievements realized so far and which will be conducted in the future, too, the most fundamental and general studies of neutron physics will begin. The Institute of Nuclear Physics is thus making a valuable contribution to the development of various sectors of our people's economy.

ARMY DAILY ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION PERIOD

AU142206 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Mariya Neykova: "The Transition Period"]

[Text] According to AFP correspondent Claude (Moasie), the "deceived and disappointed United States is living in a transition period between two presidents. While Carter is left to conclude and assess his 4-year period in the White House, Reagan has already given his first interviews and press conferences after the elections and is preparing himself to officially assume the post which he has tried so long to achieve.

No one disputes the U.S. influence on international life and the significance of its stand on world developments. That is why the attention of political observers and commentators is actually focused on the activity of the future U.S. administration and its leader. The first reactions following Reagan's election show that the world expects no change in U.S. foreign policy. The reason for such a conclusion is not only the Republican Party's election platform, and more specifically its second, foreign political section, but also the fact that the main candidates for the post of secretary of state--the most important foreign political post--are the former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the former commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces Gen Alexander Haig (editorial note: The post of secretary of defense is usually not occupied by military men).

Both of them actually joined the team as advisers. This was announced by Reagan at his first press conference in Los Angeles on 6 November. They will assist him until Reagan officially assumes his post on 20 January 1981. Washington's Senator Henry Jackson and Florida's Senator Richard Stone are also included in his team. The 67-year old New York lawyer William Casey, who up to 4 November was chairman of the committee for Reagan's election campaign, will head "the transitional executive committee." The 48-year old California lawyer and former chief of Reagan's office during his time as governor, Edwin Meese, will be executive director of this committee. The task of "the transitional executive committee" is to work out the administration's program in Washington, to make the administration's team complete (the main secretaries will be appointed by Reagan himself) and to ensure a smooth transition of the administration.

These are the tasks of the not too-distant future, and one needs some patience to wait for the program and composition of the new administration. Owing to the almost imperial nature of the U.S. presidential institution, however, tremendous interest is focused on the foreign political statements made by the new holder of this institution. To a question posed to Reagan by a FRG correspondent from SPIEGEL on "How would he classify the tasks if he was going to become a president?" Reagan answered briefly without going into details that "We must restore confidence within ourselves."

Perhaps here one can answer the big question: How can one restore confidence in the United States, when one intends to restore the economic program while simultaneously tremendously increasing military expenditures, and also how can one talk about "defense of peace" from the position of strength when one is such an inveterate proponent of rearmament! According to some of his past statements, Reagan would like to increase the military budget by at least 7 percent. He thinks that "we have to be strong in order to maintain peace." (This sounds very familiar, does it not?) He also said: "If you want peace, you have to prepare yourself for war" and "A Republican administration will make efforts to modernize our strategic nuclear weapons--without forgetting conventional weapons as well...."

During the transition period, the rest of the basic principles of the 40th U.S. President are expected to become more concrete, so that after 20 January 1981 they could be even more concretely implemented. Though there is not much time left until this date, one must take into consideration the GUARDIAN's warning--which can hardly be qualified as a hasty one--written in a 6 November editorial article: "It is not in the interest of the world to forget about a control of armament and SALT II until the United States restores its might and increases the arms race."

VISITING BANGLADESH CP LEADER DENOUNCES BEIJING, WASHINGTON

AU141205 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 80 p 6

[Kostadin Filipov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative, interview with Mateur Rahman, secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party, during the latter's visit to Bulgaria--date and place not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee Mateur Rahman, secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee, visited our country. Before his departure he was kind enough to answer a few questions posed to him by Kostadin Filipov, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board:

Question: How would you describe the domestic situation in Bangladesh? Which are the basic tasks which your communist party has to cope with at the present moment?

Answer: During the last year the socioeconomic problems in Bangladesh have been exacerbated. Inflation is increasing, prices are going up and the peasants do not obtain the incomes corresponding to the real value of their production. It is true, that the solution of such problems in a country, such as Bangladesh is no easy task. None of the past governments has been able to cope with the great problems of Bangladesh. The policy of the present cabinet has by no means contributed to the solution of these problems. There is even more--our party thinks that the present policy contributes even more to the deterioration of the masses' situation. The unrest in our country, about which you are informed, is a result of this and confirms the situation. The unrest is an expression of the working people's dissatisfaction with the present situation.

Under such circumstances 10 progressive and democratic parties, including the Communist Party of Bangladesh, are trying to organize public opinion and direct it against the actions against the working peoples living standard and democratic rights. The increasing opposition is subjected to growing repressive measures on part of the authorities. The situation is also being complicated by the interference of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. These forces are exerting a growing, open pressure on the Bangladesh Government.

As our main political form of the struggle, we adopted at the last, third congress of the Communist Party the establishment of a movement "for rice, clothing, land and employment." The implementation of this goal, which is the basic task of the party today, is to build up a progressive, democratic, and patriotic alternative. Therefore, we are trying to intensify our work and our party's influence among the broad working people's masses.

Question: As is known, Comrade Mohammad Farhad, the secretary general of the Bangladesh Communist Party, has been arrested and is now in prison. What efforts are being made for his release?

Answer: In April 1980, 50 leaders of the Communist Party of Bangladesh were arrested. After a few months they were all released with the exception of Comrade Mohammad Farhad, the secretary general of our party. He was imprisoned on the basis of invented accusations against him in connection with his stand on the events in Afghanistan.

The illegal detention of Comrade Farhad has provoked nationwide indignation. People from all leftwing, democratic, and progressive forces throughout the country declared themselves in favor of his immediate release. Worldwide public opinion has insisted upon his release.

Question: How do you evaluate the role of the party in the struggle of the peoples on the Asian Continent for bringing the aggressive intentions of imperialism and hegemonism to failure?

Answer: The geographic zone in which Bangladesh is situated has recently become the scene of sharp political confrontations, above all as a result of the actions of Washington and Beijing. Taking advantage of various religious, ethnic, socioeconomic and language barriers and difficulties, they are trying to transform this area into a hotbed of permanent tension. Our party is well aware of the goals pursued by the policy of the imperialist forces and their Beijing allies. This is why we are doing everything within our power to mobilize public opinion in our country against this policy and against the actions of the agents of those forces in Bangladesh and for their unmasking.

Question: You represented the Communist Party of Bangladesh at the international theoretical conference in Berlin which was devoted to the joint struggle of the workers and national liberation movements against imperialism and for social progress. What were your impressions on this forum?

Answer: I would like to stress, above all, that the international theoretical conference in Berlin was an event on the largest scale, which was attended by representatives from 116 communist and workers parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements. In the GDR capital we exchanged opinions on the most important issues of peace, disarmament and detente, on the struggle for national, political and social liberation, as well as on the struggle for socialism.

The Berlin conference was of particular significance for our party. We acquired great experience in the struggle against imperialism, for social progress and social justice, for a new economic order in international relations. On our part we shared our experience, accumulated in recent years of our struggle. The Berlin conference proved that the communist and workers parties, the revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements are unanimous with regard to the most topical and important issues of the contemporary world.

ELECTRONICS TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SFRY

AU171100 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 17 Nov (BTA)--The "Electroimpex" and "Izotimpex" foreign trade organizations have signed four trade cooperation agreements to the tune of 13,300,000 U.S. dollars with the "Electronska Industria" company in the town of Nis.

The agreements cover a period of 5 years and determine the basic forms of economic contacts in the manufacture of electric household appliances, radio electronic appliances for domestic purposes, electronic components and communications equipment.

"Electronska Industria" and "Elprom", an enterprise in the seaside city of Varna, have already cooperated their manufacture of washing machines, 90 percent of the parts for the "Perla-73" washing machines are manufactured in Varna. The manufacture of the new washing machine "ES-1002", too, is to be cooperated, as well as that of electronic stoves and air conditioners for domestic purposes.

The scope of industrial cooperation has been extended over the manufacture of electroacoustic apparatuses. Joint researches are to be held as well as joint engineering and designing work, exchange of novelties, technologies and technical documentation is to be carried out and joint appearance on markets in third countries. Joint societies are also expected to be set up.

The general agreement in electronics and electrical engineering the two countries signed in April of this year in Sofia makes it possible and feasible for them to extend cooperation over the manufacture of stereo receivers, black and white and color television sets, intra-city and inter-city electronic exchanges for administrative purposes, computing equipment, pressure-adjusting devices, rotation machines, etc. "Electronska Industria" will incorporate peripheral devices of Bulgarian make into products of its own make, while the Bulgarian "Izot" enterprise will make use of Yugoslav integrated circuits.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV RETURNS FROM LONDON 16 NOV

AU162045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] On 16 November Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from London, where he paid a visit at the invitation of the British Government.

At Sofia Airport he was greeted by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and representatives of the British Embassy in Sofia.

COMMITTEE FINDS SHORTCOMINGS IN VEGETABLE SOWING

AU141000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 80 p 2

[BTA report: "At the State Council Committee"--for a Full Satisfaction of the Population's Needs for Early Spring Vegetables"]

[Text] The Committee of State and People's Control yesterday reviewed results of an inspection on implementing the sowing and planting plans of autumn-winter vegetables.

It was found that sufficient plots have been sown with spinach to cover the population's needs for green vegetables, and that 1,500 decares of land have been prepared for winter cabbage planting, which still continues. In a number of okrugs such as Tolbukhin, Silistra, Varna, Razgrad and others, the sowing and planting of green onions, garlic and two different varieties of salad greens are about to be completed.

Certain okrugs, however, have seriously underestimated the implementation of this task, which has caused the planting and sowing of vegetables to lag behind schedule. The agro-technically most propitious periods for sowing and planting of green vegetables have been missed. At present, only 6-15 percent of the green onion sowing has been completed in the Blagoevgrad, Lovech, Mikhaylovgrad, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv and Stara Zagora, as well as Shumen okrugs. Only 25 percent of green garlic sowing has been completed in Vratsa, Pazardzhik, Pernik, Plovdiv and Stara Zagora okrugs. While only 30 percent of salad greens have been planted in Burgas, Vidin, Pleven, and Yambol okrugs, as well as in the area of Sofia.

Owing to the fault of the National Agroindustrial Union's leading bodies, the Central Cooperative Union and the hybrid seeds and plants national production organization, the plans for the planting of green onions and garlic are not being fulfilled because of a delay in the timely supply of seeds.

The Bulgarplod State Economic Trust and the Central Cooperative Union have failed to sign contracts with producers on the envisaged production and on respective purchases, as well as for the processing of goods.

All this is likely to cause serious difficulties in supplying certain conurbation system populations with early spring vegetables.

The State and People's Control Committee has addressed a warning to the leading bodies of the National Agroindustrial Union and of the Central Cooperative Union and obliged them to take timely measures for supplying seeds and insuring sowings, as well as for planting vegetables as soon as possible, and for the prompt signing of agreements on vegetables production, so as to fully cover the population's needs for green vegetables.

The okrug committees of State and People's Control have been instructed to intensify the control in connection with planting autumn-winter vegetables and are obliged most strictly to hold responsible all violators of state discipline and of technological rules.

COMMENTATOR CALLS HONECKER AUSTRIA VISIT 'MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENT'

AU141145 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Petr Vana commentary in the column "note": "Joint Interest--Peace; From Our Berlin Correspondent"]

[Text] The visit of the top representative of the socialist state GDR--Erich Honecker, State Council chairman--in Austria must undoubtedly be regarded as a most significant event. Already the initial exchange of opinions with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, as well as the statements of GDR and Austrian statesmen on the development of mutual relations, and particularly on the international situation, throw light on the understandable foreign reaction. As both statesmen declared in unison, it is in the interests of both the citizens of the two countries, and also of the population of the entire continent, to develop a useful dialogue between states with different social systems, particularly in the aggravated international situation; and to confront the danger represented by feverish armament with a joint will for peace. The GDR and Austrian representatives again explicitly stressed that no other sensible alternative exists in the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Relations between the GDR and Austria, Comrade Erich Honecker stated in Vienna, have achieved a high level. They may justly be called a significant, stabilizing element of Europe's peaceful life. The broad economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation of the two countries convincingly testifies that states with different social orders can base their relations on foundations of cooperation based on equal rights and on mutual understanding.

In the Vienna talks the necessity is stressed to continue the peace process and the consolidation and development of detente. Broad possibilities for this are provided by the Final Act of Helsinki. As Erich Honecker stressed on this occasion, the complementing of political steps also by a detente in the military sphere is of fundamental significance. The measures in this direction should be discussed at a conference on military detente and disarmament. The states of the socialist community, Comrade Honecker stated, are not laying down any preliminary conditions for convening such a conference. He also recalled other peace initiatives of the socialist countries that are still awaiting a reply. Austrian President Kirchschlaeger also stated that it is not only in the interests of the peoples of both countries, but also in the interests of the entire European population to continue the process of detente; and that Austria would continue promoting this.

The Vienna negotiations will continue until Thursday. The representatives of the two countries are making no secret of the fact that they will also result in a deepening cooperation in the future. E. Honecker's present visit is actually the very first official visit of a top GDR representative not only to Austria, but to Western Europe in general. And this at a time when the communications media of the FRG and West Berlin are waging a none-too-fastidious campaign against the GDR. That is why the talks in the Austrian capital effect them like a cold shower; they had to acknowledge with displeasure that, despite the various attempts of reactionary circles, above all in the FRG, the international authority of the truly peaceful German state--the GDR--continues to strengthen.

Although the GDR and Austria have no common border, they are nevertheless our neighbors. It is particularly for this reason that we are pleased that they are trying to meet on a common path of peaceful cooperation, in the common interest for a lasting peace.

STROUGAL RECEIVES OUTGOING FINNISH AMBASSADOR AUERO

LD141618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Finnish Ambassador Olli Auero in Prague today. He is terminating his tour of diplomatic duties in Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU151626 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Angola"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]--Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the People's Republic of Angola--the fifth anniversary of the declaration of its independence.

Among other things, the telegram says: We in the CSSR follow with sincere sympathy the resolute struggle of party members and all Angolan working people for the further political and economic development of their country while consolidating its independence, in the endeavor to build the foundations of a new society based on socialist principles. We have high regard for the results achieved by your people under the leadership of the MPLA--Labor Party in strengthening the progressive people's powers, in renewing and developing the economy and in pushing through the line of socialist orientation in all spheres of social life. The People's Republic of Angola has acquired significant international authority by its principled anti-imperialist policy, supported by national liberation and progressive forces in the struggle for eliminating the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa, and for consolidating peace, international detente and the peoples' security.

The telegram concludes by expressing the conviction that the relations of friendship and mutual cooperation based on equal rights, which are successfully developing between the two parties, countries and peoples, will continue to consolidate and deepen in the spirit of international solidarity, in the interests of the Czechoslovak and Angolan people, and in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent congratulatory telegrams to Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of his country's state holiday, and of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the CSSR.

SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES INDRA, DELEGATION

LD142354 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Colombo, 14 Nov (CETEKA)--Sri Lanka's Premier Ranasinghe Premadasa received Friday the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

The Czechoslovak deputies also met with Sri Lanka parliament speaker Abdul Bakir Markar.

Alois Indra expounded Czechoslovakia's views on international topics, expecially the Middle East, the arms stock piling in the Indian Ocean and European developments. He stressed that peaceful coexistence is the only alternative for mankind.

The Federal Assembly chairman stressed the long tradition of the contacts between the two countries and the possibilities of their further extension. He invited A.B. Markar to visit Czechoslovakia.

The delegation attended a session of Sri Lanka's parliament and met representatives of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). This morning the Czechoslovak parliamentarians were leaving for the ancient city of Kandy, in the heart of the island, and will be sight-seeing there Saturday.

MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL JAGBARAL ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

LD141932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Nyamyn Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, left Czechoslovakia today by air. During the working visit he met Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, discussed with Nyamyn Jagbaral the realization of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the application of the agricultural policies of both fraternal parties. During his visit to Slovakia Nyamyn Jagbaral was briefed by Jozef Lenart, member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, on the state of agriculture in the Slovak Socialist Republic. The Mongolian guest also acquainted himself with the development of agriculture and the food processing industry in the Central Bohemian Region.

COMMISSION FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD CONFERS ON MARKET DELIVERIES

AU141147 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 80 p 1

["(Z)-"signed report: "From the Agenda of the CPCZ Central Committee Commission"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Nov--The CPCZ Central Committee Commission for Agriculture and Food, chaired by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee presidium candidate member and secretary, convened this Monday in Prague.

In keeping with the conclusions of the 13th and 18th CPCZ Central Committee sessions and the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress, it discussed the present state and the further development of concentration and specialization and of cooperational and integrational relations in agriculture. It stressed the necessity of directing and purposefully developing this process in harmony with the development of the material-technical base and with the implementation of scientific results in agricultural practice. Emphasis was placed on intra-enterprise specialization and the development of cooperative relations.

Furthermore, the commission discussed the development of fruit and vegetable production in the Seventh 5-Year Plan from the viewpoint of strengthening our self-sufficiency, and the improvement of market deliveries. The commission also discussed the improvement of the work of district and regional agricultural administrations in utilizing reserves in agricultural enterprises and in fulfilling set tasks.

In an extensive debate on the problems under discussion the members of the Agricultural Commission voiced a number of critical remarks and suggestions on the consistent fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session and on the improvement of managerial and organizational work.

SLOVAK MINISTER GOGA VIEWS TRADE PLANS, MARKET SITUATION

AU140940 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Dezider Goga, Slovak minister of trade: "The Signature of a Ranking Employee Is Binding; We Are in the Home Stretch of the Sixth and Getting Ready for the Seventh 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Even though the growth of retail trade turnover in the years 1976-1980 will not be ensured to the full extent of the original plan, it will nevertheless increase 25.5 percent, which is in keeping with the tasks set in the annual executive plans. As far as the basic structure of the turnover is concerned, there has been a differentiated development. The planned turnover of foodstuffs will be fulfilled about 99.8 percent while the planned turnover of industrial merchandise will be fulfilled only 95.2 percent, which represents a shortfall of roughly Kcs9.6 billion. The question inevitably comes to mind--why is this so? I will try to briefly clarify the matter.

The difference from the directive for the Sixth 5-Year Plan has been caused, on the one hand, by the changed, more complicated internal and external conditions of our economy's operation and, on the other hand, often by subjective shortcomings in production and trade, by the failure to use all possibilities and reserves for a better "functioning" of the domestic market. Those objective and subjective influences have resulted on the aggregate in Kcs 12.7 billion lower deliveries for the domestic trade's market funds than was the plan for the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which means a 96.6 percent fulfillment of planned deliveries; the fulfillment of deliveries of industrial merchandise alone is 94.1 percent. Behind these scanty but telling figures is hidden essentially everything with which we have failed to satisfy our customers; demands. However, at the same time it is appropriate to note, for the sake of objectivity, that there are only few countries in the world that have achieved in the last 5 years the same increase in retail trade turnover as Slovakia. Since 1970 the increase has amounted even to more than 60 percent, which is truly significant progress by international standards. Despite the reduced dynamics of the sales of industrial merchandise, its share in retail trade turnover will increase from 52.4 percent in 1975 to 53.3 percent in 1980. Within the same time the share of Slovakia in the CSSR's retail trade turnover will increase from 29.25 percent to 30.3 percent.

Even though the growth rates have slowed down, we have thus ensured in the Sixth 5-Year Plan a further increase in the consumption of foodstuffs and industrial merchandise, which has also found its corresponding reflection in the polulation's living standards. However, at the same time some problems are cropping up on the domestic market, these depreciate the positive results we are undeniably achieving in increasing personal material consumption. Among the most serious problems is the shortage of certain types of merchandise and irregular supplies of the domestic market. Shortcomings in relations between production and trade, poor quality of some merchandise, the slow development of innovation processes in consumer goods and shortcomings in organizational and managerial work in ensuring the delivery of merchandise from the producer down to retail trade are responsible for those and other complicated material problems.

The draft for the Seventh 5-Year Plan envisages an 18.9 percent increase in retail trade turnover: a 14 percent increase in foodstuffs and a 23.1 percent increase in industrial merchandise. The share of industrial merchandise in the overall retail trade turnover will thus increase from 53.3 percent in 1980 to 55.2 percent in 1985. This development is to be ensured by a 17.5 percent increase in the deliveries for market funds. It is our view that this is a relatively high increase in deliveries, on a qualitatively higher level than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which will place extraordinary demands on a purposeful orientation of trade policy throughout the next 5-year plan.

In conclusion, I would like to answer some specific questions asked by the PRAVDA editorial office. They concern, above all: the insufficient variety of cheese, sour milk beverages (kephir), irregular supplies of durable milk (to which consumers have grown accustomed and demand that it be permanently on the market), canned foods for infants and children, condensed milk products, lentils and the like; inadequate market supplies of vegetables (peppers, onions, garlic, cauliflower, parsley) and, in particular, irregularities in the market supply of potatoes. One question also concerned the shortage of candles and gas lamps. I know about these problems but can explain only one aspect of them--the other aspects will surely be explained to the public by comrades who are in charge of agricultural and industrial production. The demands, orders and claimed deliveries by trade vis-a-vis the supplying organizations are in harmony with consumers' needs and requirements. It happens however--and some shortages on the market are evidence of that--that the suppliers either do not confirm the claimed quantities or, even when they confirm them, do not meet their obligations to the full extent or according to schedule. We are constantly dealing with the most acute differences between resources and market's needs but not every shortage can be replaced by imports; often it also happens that our demands abroad are not met.

Several queries of the PRAVDA editorial staff concern present problems in the market supply of vegetables. In September, for instance, we did not have the needed quantity of garlic, cauliflower and parsley on the market. That is why we have quite a few critical remarks to make about the farmers. However, we are even more critical toward ourselves. In the last 2 years, for instance, 3 enterprise directors and 12 plant directors in the fruit and vegetable trade have been relieved of their posts. Other managerial employees who did not fulfill their obligations at the level required by the needs of regular supplies of the domestic trade with fruit and vegetables also had to part with their posts.

The adverse situation concerning this year's potato harvest is tellingly illustrated by the fact that by 31 October the deliveries of potatoes for the domestic market were fulfilled only 53 percent. That is why production and trade adopted special measures to ensure the needs of the market. It is harmful, however, for certain local bodies in some highly productive areas to prevent the planned transfer of winter potatoes for consumption to other localities, even though on their own territory the reserves of potatoes for consumption are more than sufficient. In such instances all-social interest is again being pushed into the background and local or district interest pushed to the fore.

DEPUTY FUEL, POWER MINISTER REPORTS ON ENERGY PROBLEMS

AU141149 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Alfonz Bednaric article: "State of Preparedness for This Winter; From the Press Conference on the Power Situation"]

[Summary] The situation in fuel, heat, and electric power supplies to the national economy and to households was enlarged upon by J. Goldschmidt, first CSSR deputy minister of fuel and power, at the press conference held on the premises of the CSSR Federal Government Presidium in Prague on 5 November.

The extraction deficit in the North Bohemian brown coal basin amounts to 1.8 million tons. Despite this, on 30 September, the electric power stations had reserves to the tune of 3.8 million tons of brown coal and 1.3 million tons of black coal, which is more than planned and also more than last year. "Certain problems in view of the coming winter exist in the Detmarovice electric power station, which misses a part of coal deliveries from the Polish People's Republic; at present it is getting one trainload daily.

"Although the market has so far received 314,000 tons of fuel (coal, briquets and coke) more than last year, it is impossible for everybody to buy as much as they want. It continues to be necessary to replace graded quality coal for large consumers by ungraded coal.

"This year's electric power consumption will not amount to the originally envisaged 76 billion kw hours, but far less: to 75.1 to 75.2 billion kw hours," which represents a saving of about 800,000 tons of brown coal.

"If no unexpected situation crops up, the deliveries of electric power should be regular," since the machinery and spare parts needed for cases of possible breakdowns are prepared.

By the end of this year the Melnik III electric power station will start operations; it is equipped with the first Czechoslovak 500-mw block. A 110-mw aggregate of the repumping hydroelectric power station on Cierny Vah will also start operations. The operations of the first 210-mw block in the thermal power station Prunerov II are not fully ensured, but despite this a total of 4,200-4,400-mw new facilities will start operating, thus fulfilling the task set by the 15th party congress.

The underground gas reservoirs in the CSSR have 1.5 billion cubic meters of natural and lighting gas, sufficient to balance any irregularities caused by a severe winter. The transit gas pipeline will have transported 37 billion cubic meters of natural gas this year.

Preliminary data show that the task of rationalizing fuel and power consumption will be fulfilled both for this year, and also for the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan, which means "a reduced specific consumption by 6.2 million tons of standard fuel."

Were it not for the increased consumption in the tertiary sphere (by 3 million tons of standard fuel), the figure could have been even higher.

DZUR CHAIRS ARMY COMMANDERS' MEETING ON TASK FULFILLMENT

AU140913 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 80 p 2

[CTK report: "Soldiers for the 16th CPCZ Congress; Commanders and Political Workers of the Czechoslovak People's Army Assemble; Appeal of the Members of the Carpathian Motorized Rifle Formation"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 10 Nov (CTK)--A rally of the Czechoslovak People's Army commanders and political workers was held this Monday in Prague. The session was chaired by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense. In his speech he appraised the task fulfillment in the Czechoslovak People's Army in the past training year and formulated the tasks and the methods and ways of their fulfillment in the training year 1980-81. The participants in the rally were also addressed by Euen Turzo, CPCZ Central Committee department head; a speech of greetings on behalf of the members of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in the CSSR was delivered by Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, the group's commander.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS CPCZ CADRE POLICY SINCE 1970

AU141151 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Jan Machyniak, doctor of social sciences: "The Party's Golden Fund; 10 Successful Years of Work With the Cadres"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] These days 10 years will have passed since the adoption of the significant document "CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's Resolution on Cadre and Personnel Work."

Withdrawal From Leninist Principles

The revolutionary experience from the period of building socialism proves that the Communist Party achieved successes only when IT APPLIED THE MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE in its activity and WHEN CADRE POLICY WAS BASED ON LENINIST PRINCIPLES AND THESE PRINCIPLES WERE IMPLEMENTED IN PRACTICE. The violation of Marxist-Leninist principles brought the party and society to a deep political and social crisis in 1968-69.

The insufficient theoretical elaboration of the problems of cadre policy, the subjectivist approach to cadre work and the narrow, noncomprehensive explanation, understanding and implementation of this work resulted--particularly after the sharp criticism of cadre work at the CPCZ Central Committee's session in November 1967 and its January 1968 session--in the intentional abuse of this justified criticism by rightwing opportunists. Without any substantiation, they even exaggerated this criticism and used it to attack both the CPCZ's leading role in society and its cadre policy and cadre work. The representatives of rightwing opportunists seriously violated the Leninist principles of cadre policy and were also preparing a counterrevolutionary onslaught in this manner.

The "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" clearly shows that the CPCZ's leading bodies stopped applying the principle of democratic centralism in cadre work. Cadre matters were mostly decided by the rightwingers who, as the "Lessons" states, organized a campaign in the communications media, in which they called every opponent a "conservative" and an opponent of the January session and escalated the atmosphere of intimidation. Under the slogan "New Policy Can Be Made Only With New People," they removed honest and well-proven functionaries from their functions and filled them with people who had mostly not participated in building socialism. In the pre-January period some functionaries proved their inability to cope with tasks; justifiably they were to have been replaced; but, under pressure from the rightwingers, functionaries were more and more frequently "disposed of" only because they stood up in defense of the party and socialism. One of the main representatives of rightwing opportunists and antisocialist forces, I. Svitak, voiced the demand in the press that 100,000 functionaries be replaced.

The assembled experience and knowledge and the collective information enabled the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in November 1970 to adopt the "Resolution on Cadre and Personnel Work." On the basis of this resolution several important PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTIONS were adopted, primarily the PRINCIPLES FOR EXECUTING COMPREHENSIVE CADRE EVALUATIONS, FOR WORK WITH CADRE RESERVES, FOR CYCLIC CADRE TRAINING, FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF CADRE AND PERSONNEL FORMATIONS IN THE STATE AND ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION AND SO FORTH.

The resolution unambiguously defines the contents of cadre work and the criteria for selecting cadres and, for the first time, it comprehensively demarcates what their qualification, as it is understood by the CPCZ, should be. It unambiguously states that: "QUALIFICATION CONSISTS OF POLITICAL MATURITY; CLASS AWARENESS; THE REQUIRED EXTENT OF THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION; EXPERIENCE IN LIFE AND ESPECIALLY IN WORK; SKILL AND HABITS; GENERAL JUDGMENT AND INTELLECT; AND MORAL QUALITIES AND PERSONAL ABILITIES. A SIGNIFICANT PART OF IT ARE POLITICAL ATTITUDES, AND LOYALTY TO SOCIALISM, TO THE CPCZ'S MARXIST-LENINIST POLICY, AND FRIENDSHIP TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION." The resolution emphasizes the imperative need of perspective and planned cadre work. It demarcates the principles of cadre evaluation and the tasks of all party bodies and organizations and of state and economic bodies. The resolution underscores that apolitical people may not work in managerial functions.

The resolution orients the entire party toward SELECTING CONSCIOUS-MINDED TALENTED WORKERS DIRECTLY FROM MATERIAL PRODUCTION for the execution of responsible functions; toward orienting itself in the direction of younger talented cadres in view of maintaining continuity. [paragraph continues]

It also underscores the orientation of attention toward cadres with university and secondary-school education, particularly who stand on positions of Marxism-Leninism and possess experience in managerial work and political and public activity.

A Comprehensive Approach

The experience acquired to date confirms that we have achieved good results in materializing these aims and tasks. In the past period party bodies and organizations approached the ensurance of the political line through cadres in a comprehensive manner.

In the interests of future cadre needs, the party also devotes systematic attention to improving the quality of its own member base. The party's worker core has been strengthened, and the level of the party members' education raised to an unprecedented extent. By 1 January 1980 the CPCZ had 1,532 million members and candidate members, 45 percent of them workers and more than 67 percent members who originally had worker professions. Of the almost 300,000 candidate members accepted since the 15th congress, more than 60 percent are workers and more than 90 percent young people less than 35 years old. The results achieved in this sphere, too, make it possible to fulfill the demands placed on the implementation of the Leninist cadre policy increasingly better.

In the Federal Assembly, 54 percent of the deputies originally had a worker profession, and 12.1 percent a farming one. The more than 200,000 deputies working in national committees consist of 41 percent women and 29 percent young people. All this shows the attention devoted by the party to cadre work also in this sphere.

In the present period of preparations for annual member meetings and conferences we must propose those people for the committees who have a natural authority among communists and nonmembers, who are capable of winning them for the fulfillment of the party's political line and who are uncompromisingly fighting for all-social interests.

In preparing future qualified cadres for all spheres of society's life, the training and education of young people is of enormous significance. At present up to 190,000 young people are studying at university-level schools, and one of the important things is that more than 62 percent of them come from worker and farmer families.

Evaluation, Education and Placement

The assessment of prerequisites and abilities of individual cadres for fulfilling the exacting tasks of the coming years should also be aided by the comprehensive cadre evaluation that is being carried out this year, and will continue next year. In the sense of the "CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Resolution on Cadre and Personnel Work" of 1970, a system of regular evaluation of cadres in the nomenclature of the Central Committee and all party bodies has been established in our party. This practice represents a well-proven component of the entire complex system of cadre policy and cadre work.

The basic criterion of the present comprehensive evaluation will be THE LEADING WORKERS' SHARE IN THE FULFILLMENT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 15TH CPCZ CONGRESS AND BY THE CONGRESS OF THE SLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY [CPSL]. The main aim of the evaluation is the further improvement of cadre training and education and a more expedient placement of cadres from the viewpoint of ensuring cadres for the materialization of the present line and program set up by the 16th CPCZ and the CPSL congresses. For the coming period, too, the binding principle remains that all leading cadres must be appraised according to the political and economic results actually achieved.

The 10 successful years of work with the people in the spirit of the resolution on cadre and personnel work, and the creative implementation of Leninist principles, of the criteria and principles of cadre policy and cadre work, signify a great step forward. But this does not mean that we may be satisfied. At the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session Comrade G. Husak stressed: SUCH DEEP CHANGES ARE TAKING PLACE IN PRODUCTION AND IN THE ENTIRE SOCIETY WHICH DO NOT PERMIT US TO BECOME SATISFIED WITH THE GIVEN STATE OF AFFAIRS, ESPECIALLY IN THE SPHERE OF CADRES, OR TO BECOME STATIONARY. WE INCREASINGLY NEED PEOPLE WHO COMBINE A HIGH POLITICAL AWARENESS WITH MORAL QUALITIES AND A GOOD PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, PEOPLE WHO ARE DEVOTED TO SOCIALISM AND ARE CAPABLE OF KNOWLEDGEABLY SOLVING MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY AND CULTURE, PEOPLE WHO HAVE A FEELING FOR ALL THAT IS NEW AND PROGRESSIVE, FOR CREATIVE SEARCHING--PEOPLE WHO MASTER AND APPLY MODERN MANAGEMENT METHODS.

RUDE PRAVO INTRODUCES NEW 'READERS' TRIBUNE' COLUMN

AU140918 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "Through Creative Work Toward the 16th CPCZ Congress," Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 8 November 1980 on page 1 carries a 1,000-word article signed by the RUDE PRAVO editorial staff announcing a new feature being prepared by the paper, a "Precongress Readers' Tribune" to be published under the above headline.

Noting that the preparation of the 16th party congress is an "all-social affair," the paper calls on its readers, "all CPCZ members, people without party affiliation, members of all parties and organizations associated in the National Front, especially trade union, youth and women organizations, all members of national committees and their commissions" to publish "in the interest of the success of our common cause, in the interest of the most effective solution of the exacting tasks in all areas of our society's life and work" on the pages of RUDE PRAVO "their suggestions, comments and polemic views" and to share with the public their "experiences and ideas." According to the paper "there is no doubt that this exchange of views and insights will be the more effective, the more frankly it uncovers shortcomings standing in the way of our joint advance," such as "irresponsibility and slovenly work, mismanagement and waste, sloppiness and indifference, prodigality and violation of work discipline, formalism, corruption, assertion of local interests at the expense of all-social interests and so forth."

The RUDE PRAVO editorial staff will welcome, the article says, "the words, proposals, views and suggestions" of all citizens "who have the further progress of our country at heart, of all who have something material to say about the specific tasks of the further development of our society, the national economy and other spheres of life."

The purpose of the new column, the paper says in conclusion, is to "contribute to a responsible preparation of the party's 16th congress, to the development of citizens' social and working activity and all forms of socialist competition and to the emergence of new pioneering acts in all spheres of life."

BRIEFS

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES ENVOYS--Prague, 7 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Friday Belgian Ambassador Roland d'Anethan who is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. Minister Chnoupek received here Friday British Ambassador to Czechoslovakia John Rowland Rich and discussed with him the possibilities of further promotion of bilateral relations and topical international issues. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 7 Nov 80 LD]

HONECKER, STOPH GREET BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV ON ANNIVERSARY

AU151533 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have extended most cordial greetings and congratulations on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The telegram reads as follows:

Dear comrades, on the 63d GOSR anniversary we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the glorious Soviet people the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people.

Together with all progressive forces, we commemorate the anniversary of this eminent historic event with which Russia's workers and peasants, under the leadership of Lenin's party, ushered in a new era in history. Ever since that time, the Soviet people have successfully and in an illuminating manner advanced on the path toward the first truly human societal system of socialism and communism.

The Soviet people heroically defended their homeland against all attacks of imperialism and fascism. In their severe tests, they proved to be steadfast internationalists and guardians of the peoples' freedom and social progress.

In a short time in history, the Soviet working people have set up the developed socialist society and have begun to erect the material-technical base of communism. The 26th CPSU Congress will initiate a new era in the building of communism in Lenin's country. We are most deeply convinced that this party congress will also have a great inspiring impact on the fraternal socialist countries as well as on all peace-loving and progressive forces.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the coordinated action of the fraternal countries, it has been possible to change the international balance of power further in favor of peace, social progress and socialism. The military strategic equilibrium that has been reached between socialism and imperialism is an achievement of principal and historic significance. In the present international situation, which is being brought to a head by imperialist reactionary forces of the United States and other NATO states, it is becoming clear once again that the policy, might and strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied with it preserve world peace and the results of the policy of detente.

At this time in particular, our principle of all-round development and deepening of the fraternal alliance with the USSR is proving its worth. On the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975, the fraternal relations between our states are becoming increasingly closer and meaningful. Just as the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver on GDR territory has shown, our alliance proves to be a dependable shield against all adventurous imperialist plans. As an ally, fellow struggler and friend of the USSR, the GDR will make its active contribution to warding off the dangers to peace and security provoked by imperialism, and to preserving detent as the dominant trend of the eighties.

The close comradeship in arms between our parties, states and peoples, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, constitutes a source of strength and a guarantee of our advance in further fashioning the developed socialist society. The great initiatives of the GDR working people in preparing for the 10th SED Congress are also imbued with this community of interests.

In firm affinity with the country of Lenin and the other fraternal states, the GDR more than ever proves to be a mainstay of socialism and peace in Europe.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you, dear comrades, and the Soviet people who are solving tasks of great historic significance, new successes in building communism and in the struggle for securing world peace.

HONECKER TOASTS COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA DURING VISIT

Linz Luncheon Toast

AU151737 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Toast by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker at a luncheon in Linz on 12 November 1980, hosted by Voest Alpine A.G. Director General Heribert Apfalter and attended by Austrian President Kirchschlaeger]

[Text] Very esteemed Mr Federal President, very esteemed Mr Director General, ladies and gentlemen. I am most deeply impressed by the cordial reception accorded to us here. It certainly is true that the GDR foreign trade companies have for a long time maintained good relations with your corporation. And yet, I believe that this is a noteworthy moment, being given a chance on the occasion of my official visit to the Republic of Austria in the company of the highly esteemed Mr Federal President to gain insight into the operations of your large enterprise.

A Stable Foundation of Friendship

Not only I, but also those accompanying me were deeply impressed by the instructive explanations at the beginning of our visit to the enterprise, particularly the appropriate showing of slides. A stable foundation between the GDR and the Republic of Austria exists for the development of a friendship that has for some time been inherent in economic relations. The many pictures and graphic charts that we saw at the briefing recalled to us not only our beautiful homeland but at the same time also the extraordinarily good cooperation between the Republic of Austria and the GDR.

I think that we are destined, so to speak, to have good cooperation, because the national economy of the Republic of Austria possesses a high scientific-technical standard. And you, Mr Director General, have been able to see for yourself in the GDR that we can very well complement one another. While the order for a converter steel plant is being placed with your corporation, we first of all think of the reliable economic relations of many decades between our foreign trade firms and your outstanding works.

Projects Are Proof of Highest Quality

We were mindful of the fact that the projects thus far realized by your enterprise in the GDR have been carried out with an extraordinarily high quality. We are most deeply convinced that the new converter steel plant in Eisenhuettenstadt will help to reaffirm that this friendship between the Republic of Austria and the GDR is of the same quality as the steelworks that you will be building in our country.

Ladies and gentlemen, please raise your glass with me to the well-being and health of Director General Apfalter and his deputies;

To the well-being of the entire plant crew which has accorded us a cordial welcome;

To the well-being of the highest representative of the Austrian Republic, Federal President Dr Kirchschlaeger.

Salzburg Reception Toast

AU151812 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Report from Salzburg by Werner Micke, Joachim Koschak and Wolfgang Rex: "Brass Music and Costumes at Reception in Mozart's City: Salzburg's Provincial Governor Gave a Luncheon for the GDR Head of State"]

[Excerpt] In his toast, Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure, during his stay in the Republic of Austria, to be able to pay a visit to this city of the honest country. "I would like once more to most cordially thank you for this, as well as for the friendly welcome accorded to us. The high regard and esteem that your country and its industrious people enjoy internationally is due to the creative vigor of the people, the high standard of industry, science and technology, and last but not least to its contribution to world culture as well as to the cultivation of the humanist cultural heritage. The immortal works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the creation of Richard Strauss, Hugo von Hoffmannsthal and Max Reinhardt are linked with the city of Salzburg, a city traditionally rich in arts and culture. Every year outstanding artists and orchestras from all over the world meet at the world renowned Salzburg Festival. We are glad that prominent GDR artists also enjoy a good reputation here."

Erich Honecker went on to say: As you certainly well know, our state devotes maximum attention to the cultivation of the finest spiritual and cultural traditions, to the humanist values of our national cultural heritage and world culture. "It is a matter of social concern for us to constantly fashion the people's intellectual-cultural life in a more multifaceted and richer manner."

"Since time immemorial, the flourishing of the arts and culture have been inseparably linked with peace and understanding among peoples. It was for these humanist goals that the eminent representative of the German and international workers movement and German social democracy, August Bebel, was temporarily active here in Salzburg."

Today it is more important than every to secure peace, Erich Honecker continued. "It is our common concern to do all we can for this purpose. Whatever the people have created by the work of their hands must not be destroyed by another world war. Therefore, we regard it as a requirement of the times first and foremost to put an end to the arms race and to complement political detente with military detente."

Erich Honecker stated: "The GDR and the Republic of Austria and our two people, are linked by good-neighborly cooperation of many years standing in all spheres. Both states make an active contribution to safeguarding peace. In doing so, they positively influence the situation in Europe."

Erich Honecker pointed out: "It is with great satisfaction that today, when our visit is nearing its end, I note that our meetings and talks with the representatives of your country in Vienna--Federal President Dr Kirchschlaeger, Federal Chancellor Dr Kreisky, the president of the Austrian National Council--as well as with leading representatives of the Austrian economy in Linz, and now with you in Salzburg, have been imbued precisely with this spirit and have proceed successfully. I am certain that with our meetings we are rendering good service to the further deepening of our cooperation in the interest of peace and detente in Europe."

Erich Honecker raised his glass to the well-being and good health of the Austrian federal president and Salzburg's provinoial governor, combined with the wish for success and creative vigor in their responsible activities and for a prosperous development of the province and city of Salzburg.

He toasted the health of all those present, as well as the prosperous development of relations between the GDR and Austria, peace and detente.

CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG CITIZEN FOR SMUGGLING

AU141158 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 5 November 1980 GDR customs organs detained FRG citizen Eduard Glaab of Schimborn at the GDR Gerstungen border-crossing point. Glaab had repeatedly abused the agreed upon visitor regulations for speculative acts and attempted to smuggle precious metals into the FRG. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN TRANSIT ABUSER AT MARIENBORN

AU151857 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] On 11 November 1980, GDR security organs apprehended redhanded and detained (West) Berlin citizen Helmut Kutscher at the GDR Marienborn border crossing point. He had actively participated in ganglike organized abuses of the transit rules. The BMW automobile, with license plate No B-L 1834, used for the crime was confiscated.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES SFRY OFFICIAL FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD132116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN)--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy premier of the GDR, SED Central Committee Politburo member, today received Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Autonomous Province, who is heading a Yugoslav Government delegation visiting the GDR for consultations.

In a friendly talk they dwelt at length on the results of the recent 17th session of the GDR-Yugoslav Joint Economic Commission and the positive progress of relations between the two countries which provide for a 50 percent increase in bilateral trade between 1981 and 1985.

On the basis of the GDR-Yugoslav protocol on the results of consultations of the planning bodies for the promotion of economic cooperation between 1981 and 1985 the two partners discussed concrete cooperation possibilities in the metal processing industry and agriculture, in the bilateral exchange of chemical products and in the exploration and extraction of coal deposits in Vojvodina.

JOINT SED-SWISS LABOR PARTY STATEMENT PUBLISHED; TALKS END

Joint Statement

AU141221 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 80 p 2

[ADN report: "To Secure Peace as an Important Asset: Joint Statement on SED-Swiss Labor Party Talks"]

[Text] Geneva (ADN)--The following text of a joint statement was published after conclusion of the official talks between delegations of the SED and Swiss Labor Party over the weekend in Geneva:

A delegation of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Werner Felfe, Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk leadership, visited Switzerland at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Swiss Labor Party. The delegation consisted of Manfred Heintze, member of the SED Halle Bezirk leadership and department head; Gunter Mauersberger, staff worker of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; and Alfred Lindner, sector head of international relations of the SED Halle Bezirk leadership.

On 7 November 1980 a friendly exchange of views and experiences took place in Geneva with a Swiss Labor Party delegation led by Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party. Participating in the talks were Hansjoerg Hofer, member of the secretariat; Andre Hadiger and Andre Muret, members of the Politburo; and Andre Rauber, member of the Central Committee of the Swiss Labor Party.

The representatives of the SED and Swiss Labor Party briefed each other about the situation and development in their respective countries as well as about the policy and activities of their parties. Werner Felfe gave an account of the preparations for the 10th SED Congress which will take place in April 1981.

Central to the talks were topical international problems, particularly the preservation and consolidation of peace, the continuation of the detente process and the struggle for disarmament. Both parties expressed their deep concern that the international situation has considerably deteriorated through the policy of confrontation of the United States and other reactionary imperialist circles, the further acceleration of the arms race and the constant interference of these circles in the internal affairs of other countries. This policy is tied to increasing anticommunist and anti-Soviet incitement which the two parties resolutely reject. The NATO long-term program, the resolution on production and deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in a number of West European states, and the new nuclear strategy of the United States constitute a serious danger for world peace and the security of all peoples.

The representatives of the SED and the Swiss Labor Party see the current main task as jointly increasing with all peace-loving forces the efforts to stop the arms race, agreeing on concrete measures for general and balanced disarmament, and achieving a just political settlement of existing conflict situations, thus safeguarding peace as mankind's most important common asset. The latest Soviet proposals offer genuine possibilities in this respect. The peace policy of the USSR and its allied socialist states is seen by both parties as decisive for the successful fight by the peoples for peace, national independence and social progress.

The two parties affirm their solidarity with all peoples fighting for their independence, sovereignty and social progress. They underline the importance of the further development of mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and Switzerland for the progress of detente in Europe.

The representatives of the SED and the Swiss Labor Party agreed on the further development and deepening of mutual relations on the basis of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and internationalist solidarity. They thus intend to contribute toward consolidating and strengthening the international communist movement.

Talks End

LD131952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 13 Nov (ADN)--To conclude its visit to Switzerland the delegation of the SED Central Committee under Werner Felfe, Politburo member and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk Executive, today had a cordial meeting with leading Zurich communists. These included Jakob Lechleiter, member of the Politburo of the Swiss Labor Party (PDAS), and Roberto Maschetti, secretary of the Zurich Canton Executive. The delegation later left for the GDR.

Last night the guests attended a meeting of the Basle Canton Executive of the PDAS, permeated with an internationalist spirit. Werner Felfe reaffirmed the firm solidarity of the GDR working people with the struggle of the Swiss communists. He gave a detailed account of the successes achieved by the GDR working class in further building socialism, as well as in the struggle for the preservation of peace. The participants noted with satisfaction that the GDR intended to pursue its successful work for firm unity between the economic and social policy.

Ruedi Bantle, secretary of the Basle Canton Executive, pointed to the conditions under which the Basle communists were waging their struggle, he then reaffirmed the staunch internationalist position of his party.

Finally Hansjoerg Hofer, member of the Secretariat and of the PDAS Central Committee Politburo, thanked Werner Felfe and the other members of the delegation for the friendly and frank exchange of views which they had conducted with the Swiss communists, wherever they had been--in Geneva, Lausanne, Berne, Basle and Zurich. The visit had been a significant contribution to understanding each others' problems and had given a fresh impulse to cooperation between the PDAS and the SED based on identical basic positions.

HONECKER GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU151608 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 80 P 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

On the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola, I extend to you, to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and to the Angolan people the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, State Council and GDR people.

After the victory of the Angolan people in the anti-imperialist liberation struggle, significant transformations have been initiated on the road toward a socialist development, in a short time in history. These transformations mirror the revolutionary spirit and firm determination of the Angolan people under the proven leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party to overcome the grave heritage of colonialism, despite all the machinations of imperialism, and to build a new life without oppression and exploitation.

It fills us with pride and joy that on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the close fraternal relations between our states, peoples and parties are dynamically developing in all fields of social life.

Rest assured that the GDR people are watching the heroic struggle of the Angolan people with great interest and sympathy, and that they stand unswervingly at the side of the People's Republic of Angola in solidaristic, anti-imperialist affinity.

Esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, I wish you further successes in your responsible activity for the well-being of the Angolan people, good health and creative vigor.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS COLOMBIAN CP CONGRESS

AU151834 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 80 PP 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has addressed the following congratulatory message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates to the 13th congress of the Colombian Communist Party:

The SED Central Committee extends to you, the delegates to the 13th congress of the Colombian Communist Party, fraternal militant greetings and best wishes for a successful course of your significant session.

The GDR communists follow with respect and solidarity affinity your consistent endorsement of the vital interests of the Colombian workers class and of all working people in the country.

We highly value the great efforts of your party to gather together the ranks of the Colombian patriotic and democratic forces, as much as we value your resolute struggle against the baiting anti-Soviet and anticommunist attacks of the class enemy.

Fruitful fraternal cooperation has developed between the SED and the Colombian Communist Party, which are firmly linked on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our parties agree that in view of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation by U.S. imperialism and its closest allies, it is necessary to do everything possible to further consolidate the unity of the international communist movement, and to actively support all actions of the peace-loving, democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

The GDR communists resolutely denounce all attacks by imperialism and reaction against the democratic rights, sovereignty and the right to self-determination of the Latin American peoples, to whom goes our unreserved solidarity.

Dear Comrades, we are convinced that from your party congress, new important incentives will come about for strengthening your party, and for the struggle of the Colombian people for peace, democracy and national independence and social progress.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PHILIPPINE COMMUNIST PARTY

AU151545 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED has sent the following greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Philippine Communist Party on the 50th anniversary of that party's foundation:

On the 50th founding anniversary of the Philippine Communist Party, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to all Philippine communists.

In five decades of self-sacrificing and heroic struggle, the Philippine Communist Party has made a great contribution to defending national independence and to protecting the democratic gains of the working people. It holds an eminent share in expelling the Japanese aggressors from the Philippine Islands. It consistently struggles against the influence of U.S. monopolies, for peace, democracy and social progress.

In the struggle against opportunism and leftist adventurism, the Communist Party of the Philippines was able to consolidate its ranks. In the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, it has consistently combined the national task of liberating the working people from imperialist interference and social oppression with a most deeply internationalist attitude. In doing so, it has earned high respect in both its own country as well as in the international communist movement.

The communists and GDR working people are filled with sincere sympathy and great respect for the struggle of the Philippine communists. In future the SED will also stand in solidarity by the side of the Philippine Communist Party, and will do all it can to further consolidate the combat alliance between our parties.

The SED and all GDR communists wish the Philippine Communist Party further successes in strengthening its ranks.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ARTICLE REVIEWS TRADE UNION ROLE

AU141333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 80 p 2

[E.S. article: "Trade Union Initiatives on the 10th SED Congress: Workers Interests"]

[Text] The competition for the 10th party congress has developed into a mass movement that has no equal in GDR history. Each day provides new examples of this. Many collectives even now are squaring accounts with two additional daily productions to their credit and will be competing for top work results until the end of the year. Pledges are multiplying, following the example of the Zeiss combine to elevate the 1981 tasks higher and to make greater contributions to increasing our national economy's performance. It is possible everywhere to lean on many good results and on countless ideas of the working people. As is well known, the trade unions have submitted some 1.2 million proposals in the deliberations on the plan tasks for 1981 alone.

There are good reasons for the scope of the trade union mass initiative on the eve of the 10th SED Congress. As is well known, the trade unions under socialism are the most comprehensive mass organizations of the ruling workers class. Organization and direction of socialist competition as well as the participation of millions of working people--this is an immensely important aspect of the immediate exercise of power. Early this week the FDGB Federal Executive reaffirmed this anew by referring to a guiding idea of the Ninth FDGB Congress: Our trade unions cannot represent the interests of their 8.8 million members any better other than by actively supporting the policy of the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses. Because that policy is a workers' policy it implies peace, social security and safety.

With their multifaceted initiatives on the 10th party congress, millions of trade unionists are displaying their confidence in this party policy and giving witness to the political maturity of the workers class in our country. More obviously than ever the will to perform and the readiness for commitment are being determined by the knowledge that strengthening our republic constitutes one's own most important contribution in the worldwide class conflict with imperialism and to safeguarding peace.

Trade unions under socialism--this is an organization of owners of the means of production. That is why it is also quite logical if they see to it that the people's property is managed successfully. In addition, the trade unions possess legally defined rights in our country to codetermine how the results of work are used in the working peoples' interests, and they are exerting these rights. There has been no sociopolitical decision in the past few years that does not also bear the signature of the FDGB. Each FDGB member can affirm on the basis of experiences in his own work and life to what extent personal and social interests coincide and how much good work for the public is also beneficial for the individual.

There are many proofs of this: Some 810,000 apartments will have been either built or modernized from 1976 to the end of this year. One million work places have been set up anew or remodeled on the principles of scientific organization of labor. As a result, work has become easier and at the same time more productive. Or, let us take the monthly income from the work of workers and employeees. It has exceeded M1,000 on an average and thus has grown by more than M250 since 1970. What exertions to boost labor productivity were necessary for our great social program can be judged by the mere fact that extended vacations, reductions in work hours, maternity leave and other benefits combined are tantamount to the working hours of 1 million working people annually.

A substantially higher increase in effectiveness is necessary in the national economy to stabilize what has been achieved under the basically changed conditions of the eighties and to safeguard further economic and sociopolitical progress. The trade unions regard helping organize this increase as their most legitimate class assignment because the interest of the entire class, of the entire people, are involved here.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO METALLURGICAL WORKERS

LD151752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN)--The struggle of the working people in enterprises of the GDR's metallurgical industry for fulfillment of the 1980 economic plan is an important contribution to making available more metallurgical products and to the solution of the tasks of the external economy. This is stressed in a message by the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker on the "Day of the Metallurgist" (16 November).

The message continues: "The results achieved in socialist competition are an expression of the profound political understanding and readiness to strengthen our GDR under the concrete conditions of class conflict with imperialism and the changed situation in the external economy." Special importance is attached to the new initiatives now being undertaken in preparation for the 10th SED Congress (in April 1981).

BRIEFS

RED CROSS DISASTER AID--This year so far the GDR Red Cross has rendered disaster aid to 11 countries. This was announced by GDR Red Cross Vice President Dr Ernst Hagemoser in a radio interview on 4 November. He added that those benefiting in particular from this assistance, which amounts to a total of M 1.7 million, are Nicaragua, Kampuchea, Ethiopia and Vietnam. A special GDR plane recently carried relief goods, including blankets, tents and blood plasma in the amount of M200,000, to Algeria for the victims of the earthquake. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 4 Nov 80 DW]

CHURCH AID TO SOUTH ASIA, AFRICA--Aid from the "bread for all" drive of the GDR's Land and free churches is being dispatched to the friendly peoples of Vietnam, Mozambique, the earthquake victims in Algeria and to the South African ANC liberation organization. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH MALAYSIA--The first session of the mixed GDR-Malaysian commission took place in Kuala Lumpur from 3 to 5 November 1980. The commodity exchange for 1981 was agreed upon in a document, according to which the GDR will export to Malaysia, among other things, textile machinery, printing machines, equipment for the foodstuffs and non-essential foodstuffs and beverage industries as well as products of scientific instrument making. Among other things the GDR purchases raw rubber, palm and cocoanut oil from Malaysia. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR--Gerhard Witte, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Peru, was received for a farewell visit by President Belaunde Terry in connection with the end of his tour of duty. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA--On Thursday members of the presidential commission of the Republic of Uganda, Justice Polycarp Nyamuchoncho, Justice Saulo Musoke and Yoweri Hunter Wacha-Olwol, received GDR Ambassador Gerhard Launicke for the presentation of his credentials. It was noted that the friendly relations between both states are successfully developing to the benefit of both peoples. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

DOMANY REPORTS ON 'SERIOUS' ECONOMIC SITUATION IN POLAND

LD152256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 15 Nov 80

["168 Hours Political Magazine" program with an unidentified Hungarian radio announcer in Budapest and Andras Domany, special correspondent of Hungarian Radio, speaking from Warsaw--live]

[Text] [Announcer] Among foreign political events the movements in Polish internal political life are becoming a longstanding topic. This is a subject which affects the socialist countries closely and sensitively and here, in Hungary, the attention paid to it has been increased by the historical tradition of Hungarian-Polish friendship.

Let us briefly survey the events in Poland since the last edition of "168 Hours":

On Monday, 10 November, we read the statement by the Polish State Council which asked every citizen of the country to work diligently because every strike merely increases tension.

On Tuesday we read that the Polish Supreme Court, accepting the appeal of Solidarity, approved the draft statutes, with two appendices.

On Thursday, the joint communique on the talks between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak in Bratislava also referred to the events in Poland. According to this, the two fraternal parties, the Hungarian and the Czechoslovak, support the endeavor of the PZPR to find a socialist solution to the present political and economic problems of the country.

It is noteworthy among this morning's news that Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, yesterday received Lech Walesa, the leader of the National Coordination Committee of the Solidarity trade union. The discussion between them concerned the social and economic situation and the activities of Solidarity.

At the other end of the line, in Warsaw, is the special correspondent of Hungarian Radio, Andras Domany.

My first question is connected precisely with this news item, namely the meeting between Kania and Walesa. What is the significance of this meeting?

[Domany] This meeting, which would have been completely inconceivable not so very long ago, indicates that the leadership of the PZPR and the government are unquivocably basing themselves on a relation of partnership with the Solidarity trade union, having succeeded in unambiguously elucidating its ideological basis, that is, its acknowledgement of the socialist order, the constitution and the leading role of the party.

Work is going on; with the exception of a protest action in Gdansk, in which health workers are taking part, there are no strikes. On the basis of the judgement of the Supreme Court the general strike proclaimed for Wednesday was canceled.

However, the rhythm of work is not satisfactory, in part because of the continuation of all sorts of meetings, but also because the system of cooperation within the economy has simply gone to pot. For example, the Warsaw automotive factory, where the big Polski cars are made, cannot work because it is not receiving various parts from other factories. Many such examples are mentioned.

[Question] And what about export deliveries?

[Answer] Export deliveries have more or less ceased because the very little that there is, is being directed to the domestic market. This is true both of food and coal. Despite this fact, there is a shortage of coal. There are already problems concerning the heating of hospitals. There is a shortage of energy. Voltage is extremely low.

To mention just a very private example, the wife of my permanent correspondent colleague has complained that the iron, which usually warms up in seconds, takes ages to warm up because the electricity is so weak.

[Question] How do you appraise the mood of the public?

[Answer] People are adopting the position of wait and see. They expect a greater degree of activity from the party, from the leading organs of the party. The premier himself said this during the week. At the same time, it must be said quite frankly that there is still a lack of confidence. In other words, many people are still uncertain as to whether to have confidence in those processes of renewal which are underway at present.

The editor of POLITYKA, Rakowski, who is well-known in Hungary, said in reply to a reader's letter recently: We are now accused of carrying out catastrophe propaganda in place of the old propaganda of success. This is not true, Rakowski said. Unfortunately, the situation is really very serious, both economically and politically, and this is something that we must convey to the people, including the fact that it depends on them and on the new trade unions, in which they place so much confidence at present, whether we will succeed in getting out of this situation.

MSZMP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PCI LEADERS IN ROME

LD160028 Budapest MTI in English 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, November 15 (MTI)--The delegation of the HSWP Central Committee, under the leadership of Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Italy between November 10 and 14 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party. Members of the delegation were Janos Lukacs, first secretary of the County Baranya Party Committee; Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee; and Mrs Istvan Verok, worker of the Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. The representatives of the HSWP met and held talks with Giorgio Napolitano, Giancarlo Pajetta, Luciano Barca, Tullio Vecchietti, members of the leadership, and other officials of the Italian Communist Party. The delegation met with the communist group of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and visited Perugia. The Hungarian guests were received by Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate.

During the talks the sides mutually informed each other on the situation in Hungary and Italy, the activity of the two parties. The representatives of the HSWP and the Italian Communist Party held expansive exchange of ideas on the most actual questions of international life. They expressed their anxiety because of the worsening of the international situation, the increase of tension, the occurrances endangering world peace. They emphasized the need for stepping up efforts in the interests of checking the nuclear arms race, promoting international cooperation, negotiations among states, promoting the process of detente and assuring world peace.

The representatives of the HSWP and the Italian Communist Party agreed in that the comradely relations, friendly cooperation between the two parties be further strengthened, and to promote the further development of Hungarian-Italian political, economic and cultural relations.

BORBANDI SIGNS AGREEMENTS IN MPR, RETURNS HOME

LD142344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Hungary and Mongolia have concluded an intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical-scientific cooperation for the next 5-year period.

Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi and Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, also signed a long-term agreement on the exchange of goods and payment for the period up to 1985. At a meeting of the economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee of the two countries, held in Ulaanbaatar, it was noted that economic relations had been developing effectively in all spheres and that there had been a yearly expansion in the exchange of goods. The Hungarian delegation, headed by Janos Borbandi, returned to Budapest this evening.

VISITING BULGARIAN MINISTER TOASTS COOPERATION AT DINNER

AU140954 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 80 p 6

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, at official dinner given in his honor by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, on 10 November 1980 in Budapest]

[Text] In his toast Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, stressed that the Bulgarian people are following with sincere joy the indefatigable efforts of socialist constructive work in the Hungarian People's Republic. On behalf of the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people Mladenov wished the Hungarian people success in implementing the the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, aimed at building a developed socialist society in their country.

"Today the working people in our country are devoting their efforts, will and intellect to the worthy meeting of the 12th BCP Congress," the minister continued.

Petur Mladenov expressed his satisfaction at the successful development of bilateral relations. He stated as follows: "This development is due to the unanimity of thought and actions of our two fraternal parties, to the instructions of our two first leaders--comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar--to the agreements at their meetings. This development is also due to the cooperation among socialist countries within the CEMA framework.

Dwelling further on the international situation, which is being complicated because of the actions of the imperialist, reactionary, and hegemonist forces, the minister pointed out that the decisions that NATO has adopted in recent years--decisions which are pushing the world toward the intensification of the arms race--and the creation of new military bases and special units destined for direct intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign states are all aimed at undermining the foundations of detente and at achieving military superiority over the socialist countries, so as to be able to deal with them from a position of strength.

"Naturally the countries belonging to the socialist community will not tolerate this. Together with the peace-loving and progressive forces in the world they are firmly and consistently defending peace, security and detente, and struggling for an effective disarmament." The proposals submitted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries represent a bright example of the consistent and constructive policy conducted by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. The same applies to these countries' proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly and at other international forums. "We hope that these proposals will find the necessary reponse among our partners," Petur Mladenov stated.

"We are looking forward with hope to the Madrid meeting, and we believe that the CSCE participating countries will not miss this chance to consolidate detente on our continent, including detente in the military sector, through joint efforts. We hope that they will unrelentingly proceed further along the path of Helsinki," Petur Mladenov stressed.

At the end of his toast the Bulgarian minister expressed his satisfaction at the talks he had held with Janos Kadar, Gyorgy Lazar, and Frigyes Puja, and expressed confidence that these talks will contribute to the future upsurge of Bulgarian-Hungarian cooperation.

NATO PLANNING GROUP ACCEPTS NEW, DANGEROUS' U.S. STYLE

LD151009 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The session of the NATO nuclear planning group was followed by a press conference where U.S. Defense Secretary Brown announced that the allies of the United States have accepted Wahsington's new nuclear strategy, based on the possibility of a limited nuclear war. Naturally, the United States was still represented by the defense secretary of the Carter administration at this conference. Nonetheless, I would say that what has happened, and even more the way it has happened, was born in the spirit of the Reagan era to be inaugurated in January. The strategy of limited nuclear war is not, of course, the product of the new president's men. However, the fact that the West European allies are forced to accept the new medium-range nuclear armament, which will influence precisely the fate of the European peoples in a decisive way, while in the meantime an open break is made with the already signed SALT II, well, this is already the new, more dangerous foreign political style.

It has also become known that while in Brussels the Americans made their allies accept everything. They exerted pressure behind the scenes on the Government of the FRG to get Bonn to increase military expenditure by 3 percent in real terms, as opposed to the 1.8 percent which Schmidt and his government announced a few days ago.

By putting the major foreign political news of the day side by side, one comes to the unfortunate conclusion that the socialist and Western adherents of detente are at present fighting a rearguard action against those forces which enforced their political will in the NATO nuclear planning group.

Is there any realistic hope in the November frost--in a political sense as well--for at least a modification of the direction of these processes? In the coming period, at least until the Reagan administration can be appraised--and this could take until next summer--the allies of the United States will refrain from too vehement conflicts with America. This is dictated to them by the defense of their system of alliance. However, they are being forced into things which are so contrary to their strategic security and elementary economic interests that sooner or later they are going to apply the brakes. At present we are facing the difficult months of caution and balancing: The task is to ensure that the most extreme ones cannot commit anything irreparable.

IRON, METAL INDUSTRY AND ELECTRIC POWER WORKERS' UNION MEETS

Leaders, Union Members Present

LD152122 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 15 Nov (MTI)--The 28th Congress of the Hungarian Union of Iron, Metal and Electric Energy Industry workers began its work on Saturday in Budapest. Karoly Herczeg, general secretary of the trade union, delivered a report. At the congress the 670,000 trade union members are represented by 570 delegates. The conference is attended by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT); Karoly Nemth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; members of the Political Committee; Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister; Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry; Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine engineering; and Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor.

The congress is also attended by Pierre Baghi, general secretary of the International Federation of Iron Industry Workers.

Herczeg Report

LD151655 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The Congress of the VASAS Trade Union [Iron, Metal Industry and Electric Power Workers Trade Union] began this morning in Budapest. Sandor Gaspar, member of the party Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, is taking part in the work. The report was presented by Secretary General Karoly Herczeg, and is summarized here by Gyorgy Rozsa.

Karoly Herczeg, after giving a report of the economic results, dealt with the living and working conditions of VASAS workers. He noted that wages had risen; on the other hand it had not been possible to achieve the objective that the level of pay should grow in accordance with the industrial average in the machine industry and in excess of this metallurgy. One decisive reason is that it has not been possible to significantly improve the effectiveness of work and management. For example, there is a low utilization of shifts and high-output machines. And the fact that middle managers with overall responsibility have little independence poses a problem in enterprise leadership. In addition to the shortcomings of national and branch management, the trouble is, the VASAS secretary general noted, that in the past 5 years we have shown excessive indulgence towards real problems and troubles. Now there is definitely a need for a joining of forces for us to achieve in our work the qualitative improvement that guarantees development, because this is the only possibility for us to create conditions for progress. In response to this need the VASAS trade union supports the modernization of the organization of the industry's management and the central leadership will assist in the execution of the resolution passed on this.

Officals on 'Unequivocal Role'

LD160439 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The Iron, Metal Industry and Electric Power Workers Trade Union is holding its congress today and tomorrow in Budapest. Gyorgy Rozsa reports:

Since my report at noon there has been a continuous debate over the written and verbal report of the central leadership. Among the speakers was Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, who said the following: The movement is truly fulfilling its function when, paying full attention to the country's economic situation, establishing a ranking order of demands, it sets targets for itself which can be realized, and when it makes every effort to insure that there will be resources with which to meet rightful demands.

This train of thought was carried further by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Let me quote him: The fact that the place and role of the Hungarian Trade Unions in our society is unequivocal has greatly theoretical and political significance. They are carrying out their tasks with the principled guidance of the party, independently, with a responsibility which befits participants in power. They possess wide-ranging rights set out in the laws and are making increasingly good use of these. Thus all social, political and legal conditions exist for the Hungarian trade unions to carry out their function at an even higher level.

The speakers included, among others, Ede Horvath, the managing director of the Raba Hungarian wagon and engineering works, who expressed his thoughts concerning technological development and the training of the technical intelligentsia.

Janos Keresztes, the trade union secretary of the telephone factory, dealt with general and vocational education, and Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and engineering, with the results and tasks of metallurgy and engineering.

Gaspar, Nemeth Remarks

LD161120 Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 15 Nov (MTI)--The Congress of the Trade Union of Hungarian Steel and Foundry Workers was addressed on Saturday in Budapest by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). He emphasized: The trade union movement can really fulfil its mission if keeping in view the economic condition of the country and ranking the requirements, it sets targets that can be realistically attained. It can fulfil its role if it spares no energy in creating what can help in meeting just demands. Only this approach can determine the work of trade unions under socialist conditions, established the SZOT general secretary.

Following this, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, conveyed the greetings of the HSWP CC and then spoke with recognition about the devoted and conscientious work of the steel and foundry trade union's elected organs, office-bearers, activists and entire membership. He mentioned that for more than a century the trade union has served the cause of the Hungarian working class, people and socialism with unbreaking faith and will.

Karoly Nemeth underlined: Our trade unions did not always have such possibilities and working conditions as they have today when their role in society has become unambiguously crystallized. It is the result of the HSWP's policy and our joint endeavours that Hungarian trade unions are working independently as consituents of state power. The trade unions, (as such) do not only execute but also elaborate our policies. They are using their rights every better and ever more consistently and have evolved constructive cooperation with ministerial leadership and enterprises' economic management. They have won recognition and prestige and it is a shared task to strengthen and further develop these. In the future it will be required that ever wider sections of workers take part in elaborating, making and supervising decisions. It however does not call for bigger number of organs, but the work of the existing ones, should be rendered more varied, said Karoly Nemeth.

The HSWP Central Committee secretary emphasized: "Despite the more moderate growth rate stipulated in the national economic plan elaborated for the forthcoming five-year term, it will be a plan of quality demands and development. Its complete realization calls for greater efforts than ever before." In this direction he requested the support and cooperation of the trade union.

The congress will continue work on Sunday with debate.

Other Issues Raised

LD161444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The delegates at the Congress of the Trade Union of Iron, Metal Industry and Electric Power Workers urged the widening of socialist democracy. Our correspondent, Gyorgy Rozsa, reports:

The debate over the written and verbal report of the central leadership began at 0800 today.

Geza Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry, said in connection with the electricity industry's results during the past 5 years that it had satisfied the demands of industry and the population.

Taking the rising energy prices into consideration, this was a considerable achievement. He asked at the same time that the enterprises taking part in the construction of the Paks nuclear power station, which will significantly influence the energy situation of the economy, should, if possible, carry out their work with even greater responsibility than hitherto.

Andras Juhasz, secretary of KISZ Central Committee, asked young people to help in the renewal of the socialist work competition movement. Ferenc Halasz, chief steward at the machines installations works, urged the settlement of the supplement paid for working away from home.

Ferenc (Hasselbach), chief steward at the electrical equipment and appliance works, spoke about the widening of industrial democracy. He urged that the workers should have greater indirect and direct opportunities for exercising their rights. He complained about the quality of work clothes and asked for greater opportunities for families with two or more children to be given holidays.

Altogether 44 speakers expressed their views; a further 60 presented their opinions in writing. After the break Endre Koltai, deputy secretary general, answered the issues raised. A proportion of the recommendations were included in the draft resolution. Then Karoly Herczeg, secretary general, summed up the debate.

The participants are at present electing the members of the central leadership and the delegates for the 24th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions.

SARLOS ADDRESSES OBUDA PPF PREPARATORY MEETING

LD161114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The preparations for the seventh Patriotic People's Front [PPF] Congress, which is to be held in the spring, have arrived at a new stage. The reelection of the district and parish PPF committees has begun. At the meetings to work of the past period is reviewed and the delegates are elected for the country delegate conferences. In Budapest the District of Obuda was first to hold a meeting, which was addressed by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the PPF.

KANIA HOLDS TALKS WITH SOLIDARITY'S CHAIRMAN WALESA

LD142108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2045 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Soladarity. The talks dealt with the socioeconomic situation and with the participation of the NSZZ Solidarity in work aimed at developing the country.

Lech Walesa presented to the first secretary of the party Central Committee the main problems of concern to the Solidarity members.

During the talks, Stanislaw Kania expressed the conviction that after the registration of the new trade unions conditions have been created to make them important links in our country's socialist democracy.

INDIVIDUAL SOLIDARITY UNIONS BEGIN ELECTIONS

LD160056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, although still in the initial phase of organization, has already got in its ranks a considerable part of the workforces of plants and institutions in southeastern Poland. The election of individual NSZZ Solidarity cells has begun. This is already nearing completion in 11 plants of the Mielec transport equipment plant where an interfactory union representation will be set up next week. A union supervisory council for the plant will also be elected then.

Next Tuesday, a factory election conference will be held for the Solidarity trade union in Welmer in Rzeszow. Union officials will be chosen from almost 160 delegates elected at departmental meetings.

GDANSK HEALTH CARE WORKERS REACH ACCORD, END STRIKE

Cultural Workers Support

LD141416 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Gdansk, Gdynia, 14 Nov (PAP)--The sit-in strikes by representatives of the health service and education in the voivodship offices continue. They have been joined by cultural workers who support the aims of the other two groups and who have demended talks on cultural matters with [word indistinct] delegates from Krakow, Lodz and Poznan have joined the representatives of Gdansk cultural establishments in their strike. In their talks with a ministry commission the strikers presented a 2 percent share of the national budget for culture as their main demand. Another round of talks between the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity's Coordinating Committee of Communications Workers and a Ministry of Communications team has broken down. Because of the break-down Solidarity representatives have announced a sit-in strike in the hall where talks were held.

Thanks for People's Support

LD141802 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with many questions from our listeners, we announce on the basis of information received from Gdansk that representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity Health Service Workers are still waiting for the resumption of talks with the ministerial commission.

The NSZZ Solidarity National Coordinating Commissions for education and upbringing, health services and culture have asked us to express to listeners their gratitude to enterprises, institutional and individuals who have given support to their strike campaign.

The letter reads in part: We are deeply moved by the bearing of the community which connects the renewal of social and moral life with issues pertaining to the education, culture and health services of our fatherland. At the same time we recall that earlier the Solidarity consultative commissions appealed to all work establishments throughout the country to refrain from any type of strike, considering that moral support was of immense importance. At the same time we inform you that today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY publicizes the attitude of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Mazowsze region regarding the health service situation and the attitude of the Ministry of Health.

Medical Students' Continuing Protest

LD141752 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Protest campaigns organized by the Solidarity trade union continue throughout western Pomorze. Health service workers, some of the teachers and the sugar refinery personnel are working while wearing red and white armbands. The Trans Club is still occupied by 1,600 striking students of the Pomorze Medical Academy, who in this way are expressing their sympathy with the health service employees.

The students are receiving visits by many delegations from work establishments. They listen to lectures prepared by scholars at the academy and help keep neighboring hospitals clean.

Beginning of Talks

LD151922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] This afternoon, a 15-member government commission arrived in Gdansk to start talks with representatives of the various groups of health, [word indistinct] and cultural workers. The commission is led by the government representative for the implementation of the Gdansk agreement, Andrzej Jedynak. The talks are now in progress.

Agreement; End of Strike

LD170816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] This morning an agreement was signed in Gdansk between the plenipotentiary of the government commission for the implementation of the Gdansk agreement, Andrzej Jedynak, and the representatives of the Independent. Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity of Health Service, Education and Science Workers.

Point one of an agreement with representatives of culture was also initialed. The talks with representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity of Cultural Workers are continuing.

At 0735 the strike and protest actions by health service employees ended everywhere.

KOPEC RECEIVES SOLIDARITY CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION MEMBERS

LD151856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Aleksander Kopec today received in Warsaw members of the Presidium of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Construction Industry and Construction Cooperatives Employees, led by Chairman Florian Wisniewski.

They evaluated the state of implementation of the agreement and summed up the talks held by the two sides on the 11 and 13 November at the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry.

Dealing with the difficulties which occurred in the course of implementing all the points of the agreement signed in Gdansk on 29 October between the government commission and the Coordinating Commission, it was decided that starting today a mixed commission will be set up to supervise implementation of the agreement and the changes of regulations concerning some of their points.

It was stressed that the two sides will create a climate for permanent cooperation and for good, productive work.

Minister Withdraws Reservations

LD152150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] As we have already reported, an agreement was signed 3 days ago by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Construction Industry and Construction Cooperatives Employees concerning implementing the demands and suggestions of the workforces and guarantees to implement the resolution of the 12th national congress of the union concerning economic administration.

In the agreement, the minister of construction and construction materials industry expressed his reservations concerning the principles andways of implementing the agreed wage increases. The union has issued a protest against the reservations.

Edward Barszcz, minister of construction and construction materials industry, has accepted the protest and withdrawn his reservations, stating that the agreement will be fully implemented.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS' CENTRAL COUNCIL CONTINUES DEBATES

LD160056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Plenary debates of the Central Council of the Communication Workers' Trade Union are continuing. Taking part are representatives of factories' organizations. The main subject under discussion is the problem of the agreement with the minister of telecommunications concerning implementing the workforces proposals and demands, and also implementing the payments agreed to by the government in connection with the wage increase.

End of Session

LD161256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Early this morning, the plenary session of the Central Council of the Communications Employees' Trade Union, with the participation of representatives of factory organizations, ended. It discussed the agreement with the minister of communications concerning implementing the proposals and demands by the workers of this branch of industry and implementing the payment of the pay rises awarded by the government. The minister of communications has decided to begin paying the rises for the employees of the Polish post office, telegraph and telephones, radio and TV stations and the state radio inspectorate tomorrow. Negotiations are continuing on the remaining issues.

SOLIDARITY MINERS PROTEST PLANNED MINERS UNION CONGRESS

LD161528 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP)--The Solidarnosc factory committee at the Manifest Lipcowy coal mine in Jastrzebie, supported by similar commissions from some other coal mines, are protesting against the convocation of the 12th national congress of miners' union scheduled for November 17 as they claim the miners' union membership has shrunk to the extent that it is no longer in a position to represent mining crews.

Solidarnosc demanded that the miners' union congress be postponed until the elections within Solidarnosc mining organizations are over.

In this connection talks were organized at the Manifest Lipcowy between Solidarnosc committees and the miners' union central board, but so far the sides failed to reach agreement on the issue.

The miners' union say the congress was announced in tune with the union's statute and the date was known for months. The union is still a big organization, they claim. "We appreciate the matters settled under the agreements negotiated in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and we are not going to undermine this attainment, but the miners' union has a 90-year history and huge achievements to its credit whose value will be duly assessed by the delegates," the union's central board declared.

TEJCHMA MEETS WITH PRINTING WORKERS UNION REPRESENTATIVES

LD151046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Jozef Tejchma, minister of culture and art, yesterday had a meeting with the Presidium of the main board of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of Printing Industry Workers, led by Eugeniusz (Kuliszew). An agreement was initialed on implementing workers' demands.

Also yesterday, Minister Tejchma met the interim National Coordinating Commission of Printing Industry Workers of the NSZZ Solidarity, led by Henryk (Zbabelny), which informed him of the measures taken by the union with printing workers in mind.

It was agreed that the issues of this professional group will be examined in detail at a joint conference (?of printers) which is to be held on 19 November [words indistinct]. It is also foreseen that the appropriate agreements will be signed between the interim National Coordinating Commission of Printing Industry Workers of the Solidarity union and the main board of the Trade Union of Printing Industry Workers and the minister of culture and art. Jozef Tejchma expressed the conviction that both these unions will undertake close cooperation on issues concerning printing industry workers' (?interests).

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS, GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BEGIN TALKS

LD141818 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Szczecin- alks on the demands of State Motor Transportation [PKS] workforces from all parts of the country began today in Szczecin's Slowiania House of Culture. The Ministry of Transportation is represented by a ministerial commission headed by Vice Minister Andrzej Markowski. The workforces are represented by a coordinating committee of PKS workers and members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. The meeting will study pay matters, social issues and other problems, mainly those connected with the organization of these transportation enterprises.

ZIELONA GORA LIGHT INDUSTRY WORKERS BEGIN PROTEST CAMPAIGN

LD141902 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] A regional branch committee of the textile, garment and leather industry workers was set up yesterday at the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Solidarity in Zielona Gora. It is chaired by Janusz Kujak, employee of the Zagan combing mill. In view of the lack of progress in implementing the pay demands of the light industry workforces, the branch committee has proclaimed a protest campaign.

In number of factories in the Zielona Gora Voivodship the workforces have started work today with white and red armbands on their sleeves.

Factory buildings are flying national flags. In addition to demands for speeding up this pay settlement the demonstration also aims at expressing sympathy with the health and education workers striking in Gdansk. There were no stoppages anywhere.

The demonstration campaign has been joined among others by the workforces of Polska Welna, Dekora, of the lower Silesian Odra, of the Gubin Karina, Diana in Zagan and Szlechow, the Zagam combing mill, the Romeo clothes industry works in Zbaszyn and the carpet factory Nowita. It is this latter factory that our reporter has visited.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is this sympathy campaign about? Why have you proclaimed it and why throughout the country and not just in our voivodship?

[Unidentified person] First of all because of pay. Our industry is one of the lowest paid in Poland. Our enterprise and other enterprises of the branch have submitted the following issues:

The average pay increase per worker should amount to Z640 and should have been introduced on 1 September of this year and not as the ministry decided on 1 October. The size of the increase cannot include the raises in July and August of this year. The changeover to the second payscale for workers of the ancilliary services has been announced a long time ago. The increase of their pay cannot be combined with the transfer of white collar workers to the second payscale announced last year. The pay increases should not be included in the elements of the pay system to date. They can only include a temporary supplement specified in the pay lists until the publication of a new collective labor agreement. We expect the time will be extended for a social consultation of a properly thought out draft collective agreement.

[Question] This is part of the letter sent to Wladyslaw Jablonski, minister of light industry?

[Answer] A similar letter was sent to the chairman of the Council of Ministers because the ministry was not competent to settle our demands.

[Question] But these are demands exclusively of the Nowita workforce?

[Answer] These are not demands just of the Nowita workforce. These are demands of workforces in many enterprises, of all textile factories throughout Poland.

[Question] But Nowita had a visit from the ministry aimed at tidying up pay matters in the enterprise.

[Answer] The enterprise had a visit from Mr Wozniakowski, the director of the Labor and Wages Department in the Ministry of Light Industry. We have drafted a protocol in the presence of Director Suwanski and the representatives of the management of our enterprise. Director Wozniakowski was not empowered to grant pay increase as of 1 September or to accept that the pay increase should not include the earlier raises. We succeeded in settling two issues. We have not omitted the transfer from the first table to the second table for white collar workers and white collar workers will receive the average increase amounting to Z640 this year. In January of next year they will be transferred from the first table to the second one and this is connected with an important pay increase for this group of workers. The other issue which we succeeded in settling was the possibility of introducing, on an experimental basis, a new pay system for Nowita. The draft, after a consultation, will be presented and should be introduced. We aim at simplifying the pay system so that after the end of the working day the employee should know how much he earned on that particular day.

[Question] The protest campaign is in progress now in Nowita, but such a demonstration will not settle this matter for you. Are there any talks in progress, some kind of negotiations?

[Answer] We have passed on our issue to the MKZ in Zielona Gora and to the MKZ of Lodz. On 17 November talks will be resumed by the National Coordinating Committee and the government. [end recording]

ZIELONA GORA TEACHERS, SOLIDARITY MEMBERS HOLD MEETING

LD141840 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of teachers from the entire voivodship and members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity took place today in the seventh general educational lyceum in Zielona Gora. They discussed progress made in the talks conducted in Gdansk between the National Coordinating Commission on Education and Training Workers and the leadership of the ministry. Among other things, they pertain to the education's participation in disbursing national funds, regulating teachers' working hours and pay matters.

It has been decided to express support for union representatives taking part in this sit-in strike in one of the halls of the Gdansk Voivodship office. This support will be expressed through raising national flags and posting posters as well as through wearing red and white armbands or ribbons. Work in schools and other educational establishments will continue as usual. The second half of the meeting established a voivodship Coordinating Committee of Education and Training Workers of NSZZ Solidarity.

BYDGOSZCZ STUDENT STRIKE COMMITTEE WRITES EDUCATION MINISTRY

LD141754 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The strike committee of students of the Higher Teachers College [WSP] in Bydgoszcz has published the following open letter to the Ministry of Education and Training: In view of the delay in the talks between the government commission and teachers' representatives belonging to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity, dealing with reforming education in our country, the students of the WSP in Bydgoszcz have resolved to embark on a protest campaign. This has assumed the form of a 4-day sit-in strike without boycotting lectures. We have considered that it is most urgent to sign a concrete agreement on education's increased participation in the share of national revenue from 6 to 7 percent, to resolve the problem of educational reform, in particular misunderstandings connected with the introduction of a 10-year secondary school, and to obtain an immediate decision concerning changes in the curriculum and textbooks.

We consider that any further delay of the solution is causing losses to Polish education and culture which can in no case be limited to this sphere of the economy. Regarding the remaining demands submitted to the government commission by the teachers from the NSZZ Solidarity, the WSP students from Bydgoszcz do not regard themselves as competent and do not adopt any stand leaving their solution to a direct agreement between the relevant parties. At the same time the students' strike committee demands categorically detailed information considering the talks now in progress. If the mass media disseminate news about obstacles or impossibility to come to an agreement we are entitled to ask for detailed information about the causes of such a state of affairs. To refrain from this is tantamount to infringing the Gdansk agreement.

Signed for the strike committee of the WSP in Bydgoszcz. Chairman Wlodzimierz Bujak.

SOLIDARITY SCIENCE COMMISSION TALKS WITH MINISTRY, RIVAL UNION

LD141248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Talks between the representatives of the National Coordinating Commission for Science of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity and a delegation of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education led by Minister Janusz Gorski were held in Gdansk.

The talks covered the question of pay in this department and other issues affecting science and higher education.

According to the Central Board of the Polish Teachers Union and workers of higher education and scientific institutes, the delegation of the central board of the union was unable to agree on the issues discussed with the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission for Science, of which also refused to accept participation by the Polish Teachers Union in talks on equal rights.

In view of the above, the delegation of the Polish Teachers Union conveyed reservations to the minister of science, higher education and technology concerning the agreements concluded exclusively with the Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity. It was stated that the talks concerning negotiations will have to be repeated between the Polish Teachers Union and the ministry which undoubtedly will delay implementing the proposals.

RENEWED TENSION REPORTED IN CZESTOCHOWA

LD141320 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] There is renewed tension in Poland only a few days after the victory scored by the Solidarity trade union. Social unrest has broken out in Czestochowa in the southern part of the country. The governor even went so far as to declare a state of emergency in the town's factories. The official Polish agency INTERPRESS has confirmed that there are problems in Czestochowa. The situation is reviewed by our special correspondent Pierre Ganz:

[Begin recording] The Czestochowa affair makes one laugh and shudder at the same time because the rashness of the voivoda, the prefect of the region, seems as dangerous as his wish to smash the new trade unions. It was feared last Saturday that the Solidarity would not be legalized, and a nationwide strike had been called for Wednesday. In the Czestochowa industrial region in the south of Poland, the voivoda decided to declare a state of emergency [words indistinct]. On his order, the factory directors blocked the activities of the trade unions and contemplated confiscating the typewriters and office equipment belonging to them. On Monday evening Solidarity was recognized by the Supreme Court. Thus there will be no strike but the voivoda has kept to his decision and, it seems, remains at crossed swords with the workers. Some have stopped work and occupied tram depots and are demanding that someone come from Warsaw to announce the dismissal of the provocateur. Moreover, in order to show that it is not they, the workers, who are playing the dangerous game of overbidding, certain enterprises have decided to work an extra hour daily without pay until the irresponsible prefect is replaced. [end recording]

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS FIVE NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD141858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court today announced its decision on the registration of five newly established trade unions. Legal status was obtained by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of Employees of Services [as heard] with headquarters in Lodz; the NSZZ of Glass Industry Employees, with headquarters in Jaworzno; the NSZZ of Sugar Industry Workers, with headquarters in Poznan; the NSZZ of Sport and Recreation Centers, with headquarters in Lodz; and the Trade Union of Sailors and Longshoremen, with headquarters in Gdynia. All of these organizations are nationwide.

The list of newly established and registered trade unions now comprises 28 organizations.

NEW CIVIL AVIATION WORKERS TRADE UNION LEGALIZED

LD151550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court today registered the 29th newly formed trade union. Legal status has been given to the Independent, Self-Governing Union of Civil Aviation Employees of People's Poland, with headquarters in Warsaw.

STUDENT GROUPS TO BE REGISTERED BY MINISTERS, NOT COURT

LD150330 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov (PAP)--Answering applications for registration from dependent student associations (?in Warsaw) and Krakow, voivodship court of Warsaw today announced it is in no position to register these organizations as students are neither employees nor employers, and referred them to respective ministers for registration. Under the legal regulations now in force, nationwide student organizations may be granted a legal status by the minister of higher education, while scientific circles and student organizations operating within a single higher school may turn for this to a respective minister in charge of the school, the Warsaw court said.

Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Professor Janusz Gorski told PAP today he is ready to register the associations if they turn to him for that. "We are now witnessing growing self-governance of the entire university milieu, with students as its vital and integral part. I support this self-governance and will continue to consistently favour it," the minister declared. Minister Gorski also voiced willingness to promptly review any dubious matters ensuing from the regulations on student organizations registration now in force and to change the regulations when necessary.

WARSAW COMMISSION PROGRESSES ON DRAFT TRADE UNION LAW

LD152244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Another session took place today in Warsaw of the commission set up by the Council of State for drafting the bill on trade unions. In the course of the 8-hour debates, the fundamental problems of the new law were discussed and it was possible to solidify views and formulations that were acceptable on two questions: The system or registration of trade unions and trade union membership.

PAP on Second Session

LD170330 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP)--The second session of the team working on new labour legislation in Poland took place in Warsaw on November 15. The session was chaired by Professor Sylwester Zawadzki. The team includes representatives of the Solidarnosc trade unions.

The session centered round the main problems, whose regulation in the future law has proved to be the most controversial. Two of these problems called for detailed discussion: the question of registration of the trade unions and that of the purposefulness of setting up trade unions and union membership for private farm owners, the professions and students. The discussion resulted in a far-reaching convergence of opinion on both issues.

It was deemed necessary to maintain the to-date principle, that the district court in Warsaw should be the organ which registers new trade unions. At the same time, the registration process should be modified. The possibility to appeal the district court's refusal to register a union to the Supreme Court will also be maintained.

The lively and controversial discussion on the second issue allows to conclude that the problem is to make it possible to create either trade unions, or self-government unions in the mentioned communities on the same or similar principles as the new trade unions. Therefore, it is an urgent task at the moment to draft a law on rural self-government alongside the law on the trade unions. Work on this law is already underway. It was also regarded as necessary to discuss the issue of student self-government while amending the law on higher education.

PAP ON COOPERATION BETWEEN OLD, NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD162236 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The branch trade unions all over Poland are undergoing a difficult process of renewal and reconstruction of their prestige.

In many enterprises the branch unions have lost majority of their members. In others the phenomenon of double union membership occurs commonly. In keeping with the adopted agreements the old unions continue to provide statutory benefits to all the employees regardless of their organizational membership. In nearly all enterprises cooperation is being developed between the branch unions and the newly formed organizations.

An example of this cooperation are the actions undertaken by the Independent Self-Governing Metal Workers' Union. The section of the union's main board in Wroclaw, for instance, holds regular weekly meetings with representatives of "Solidarnosc" union organizations operating at the plants of the Wroclaw Voivodship. These meetings are attended by representatives of the local administration. In majority of enterprises of the Lublin Voivodship the old unions continue to carry out their statutory duties vis-a-vis all employees and simultaneously solve many other of the crews' problems jointly with "Solidarnosc" organizations.

WARSAW MASS REPORTS POPE'S REMARKS, WYSZYNSKI-WALESA MEETING

LD161232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 16 Nov 80

["Pastoral announcements" from mass celebrated by Father Jerzy Chowanczak at the Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw--live]

[Excerpt] Last Wednesday, 12 November, at the general audience, the Holy Father John Paul II addressed the Poles present with the following words:

I wish to express in your presence my joy at what has been done in recent days in our homeland, at that wise and mature agreement reached between the authorities and the newly-founded trade unions, independent trade unions which, on the basis of their approved statutes, are now beginning their work. I wish also to give my blessings to these new trade unions which gather together such a very large number of my compatriots. I also wish them good results in work, both physical and mental, and I convey to them my heart-felt blessings.

At the same time I wish that this maturity which was displayed in recent months in the behavior of our compatriots, both of the nation and, in particular, of the working people, as well as by the authorities, will continue among us, so that Poland can continue to find support in these forces of the spirit which, through Christ, his gospel, through his cross, and through his mother, have become the great heritage of our fatherland.

I would like those of you present here to convey these best wishes and prayers of mine, the words and the prayers, to all compatriots in our homeland and also those outside its borders.

On Monday, 10 November, in the residence of the archbishops of Warsaw, the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, received members of the national liaison commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, led by Lech Walesa. Lech Walesa thanked the primate for the upbringing of the nation, his help and his understanding of the nation, declaring that those whom he represents will be guided by the teachings of the church.

Replying, the primate spoke about the tasks facing the new trade unions and he said, among other things: Although you must never indulge in actions of a political nature, remember that your first goal is to implement sociovocational tasks, the defense of the working milieus, of working conditions and hygiene, the observance of the labor code, of social laws, the defense of the working man--this is your most important task.

Speaking about the imperative need to review the Polish laws on labor, in industry, the cardinal said that it is also important to know what the church thinks, what it teaches, because there exists the Catholic social science, the science about man, about his nature, about his laws and duties, about his place in the national economy, about the service of the national economy for man and his development, the social science about ownership and about the dignity of human work. This should be made accessible.

Our trade unions should possess this knowledge, the primate said and continued: Today, we must hold in our view the whole nation, the society, the state, and this means the whole range of man's labors. The tasks, the duties and the rights are sacred. The hierarchy of these values must be maintained. That is how Poles always fought for their welfare, to defend their nation.

There is no need to tell us all this. No doubt, you have many proposals, demands and needs. But sort them out into some kind of priority. Even a very well organized state knows what it can give and what it cannot grant.

Dear brothers, you have displayed your understanding, knowing the the granting of justified rights calls for observing priorities and for patience. The most important thing is to save the nation.

On the 16th of each month we pray in our churches and we remember in our private prayers Pope John Paul II. Today, 16 November, our prayers will be particularly warm, because we understand how difficult the pastoral work undertaken by the holy fathers is, especially during these days.

L'UNITA INTERVIEWS POLITYKA'S SZELIGA ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

LD170939 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Duccio Trombadori interview with POLITYKA deputy editor Zygmunt Szeliga in Warsaw: "Poland--Some Questions on Ideology and Potatoes"--date not specified]

[Text] Warsaw--On the table in front of Zygmunt Szeliga, an economist and deputy editor of POLITYKA, I could see the proofs of the magazine. One headline read: "Einstein on a Daily Basis." The article was opposing the quantitative criteria for assessing work. The hours worked are counted and the results are disregarded. This, Szeliga said, means that in our country somebody like Einstein, who wrote little,could be regarded as "less productive" than somebody who used sheaves of paper without achieving very much. This example is valid not only for technical and scientific work. A whole method of economic calculation is in doubt. This is a sign of the complexity of the Polish crisis, which did not start only yesterday with the Gdansk strikes. The economic situation is extremely serious. There is talk of mistakes, objective causes, effects of the Western crisis and natural disasters. Szeliga said:

"All these are secondary aspects. I think the important point is the shortcomings of the system and it is here that action should be taken. It is not enough to make personal accusations, there must be guarantees that the mistakes will not recur."

[Question] What kind of guarantees?

[Answer] Restoring democratic rules in the party and the state is a step forward in itself; preventing authoritarian action, listening to the people, respecting the roles and powers of the various institutions. As far as the party is concerned, it is vital to reduce the influence of the apparatus and increase the party's nature as a political body. An example of this? Until a few weeks ago there was not even one worker on the Katowice regional executive, although this is a mining region. The same is true in Silesia, a highly industrialized region, where more than 60 percent of workers are Polish United Workers Party members. Things have changed but it has taken this long. In any case these are only first steps. It must be recongized that, compared with the country's social and economic growth, institutional development has been inadequate.

[Question] What does this involve?

[Answer] The leadership and government systems are inadequate. Poland now has a modern production potential and is a country which is culturally developed and prepared. However, the country is not playing an adequate part in decisions. There are around 1 million young people with degrees and 5 million adults with degrees, many of whom are workers. However, all these peoples have only executive roles in the national economy. I think that this is the result of excessive centralization. Therefore I fail to understand why people are bemoaning the lack of individual initiative.

[Question] Is this a factor which could explain the general drop in national production?

[Answer] I would say that it is a contributory factor. Laziness at work is not a "natural" characteristic of the Polish people. There are various reasons for it, including the incentive system: Why work if it has no effect on your standard of living? Then there are structural shortcomings, like the way of assessing work efficiency. It is completely wrong. Only the gross profit and the increase in investments are calculated and no account is ever taken of "savings" in either resources of manpower. All this is not merely the result of mistakes in individual enterprises. What is the result of this? Our enterprises have a technical standard equal or almost equal to the Western standard: the people are well-qualified but productivity is only one-third as high.

[Question] Are the adaptation of consumption to industrial growth and guarantees of living standards not vital elements in a "modernization" plan?

[Answer] Yes, but people must be reasonable and understand that there will be no rapid improvements. We will pass through a period of severe austerity. That does not alter the fact that many decisions must be taken and certain processes set in motion. How should consumption be determined? By party decisions or by the market? What are the plan's limitations? Who is more important, the state or the citizens? These are subjects which are very practical, extremely practical. There are many ways of judging the state of a country's economy. Governments give priority to certain facts, but what matters to the man in the street is finding goods on sale. In my view the crisis will grow a great deal worse unless we find a middle way between these two requirements.

[Question] In this situation how do you pose the problem of "government," of society and its development?

[Answer] By seriously facing the subject of self-management. Something similar to Yugoslavia. I think we ought to return to the model of workers' councils adopted in 1956 and then abandoned: direct elections, joint management, autonomy of production decisions.

[Question] A key point in reforming the whole system is agriculture. What should be done?

[Answer] The disproportion between rural districts and the city has been accentuated in the past 10 years and we have now reached the limit. We should make an industrial leap forward in agriculture too. But how? In our country there are 2.5 million small peasant farms. At least 2 million peasants should move on to other jobs: We need greater urbanization. Meanwhile financial support should be given to the state farms, cooperatives and small private enterprises capable of playing a leading role. With this technical base Poland could solve the food crisis. One-fifth of the population could provide the country with meat, potatoes and other things at a level similar to the Netherlands.

[Question] This expansion cannot take place overnight.

[Answer] Of course not, but there could be results within the next 2 years if we move in that direction. However, there is not full agreement within the party. Some say that such a program would give rise to capitalist property.

[Question] It seems to me that the first essential is to ensure that the people have food: meat, potatoes....

[Answer] Yes, but for some people doctrinal problems are more important than producing potatoes. [answer ends]

I thanked Zygmunt Szeliga and left the POLITYKA offices at No 6 Dubois Street, a fine French name, of which there are so many in Warsaw, commemorating old ties ranging from Henri de Valois to Napoleon Bonaparte. I thought about ideology and about potatoes: Is this conflict really so impossible to overcome or solve? Why do people dogmatically raise a principle when it is a practical problem which needs to be solved? I do not envy our Polish comrades who have to find the answer. However, while the taxi was taking me home there was one thought on my mind: Fundamentally, potatoes do not really have much need of principles but principles need potatoes.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ARTICLE EXAMINES CHANGES, RENEWAL PROCESS

AU141942 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Andrzej Werblan article: "In the Crucible of Polish Changes"]

[Text] At the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum, I expressed the opinion that in the crucible of the present Polish conflicts and changes a precious metal might emerge in the shape of renewed and partly virtually new socialist sociopolitical structures better adapted to the conditions of the eighties. Another line of developments--the anarchization of life, the breach of state structures and a threat of socialism--is also possible. Last month the development of social and political processes brought no solution to that alternative.

Contradictory tendencies and phenomena are shaping the situation. There are quite a few favorable facts meeting hopes and expectations. Let me only refer to some of them. The report and decisions of the sixth plenum have been well received by the party and public and have provided a starting point for constructive activities. In many spheres of life changes toward socialist democracy have become visible. From among issues that are more familiar to me I would emphasize the consolidation of the constitutional role of the Sejm, the restored rank of the Supreme Chamber of Control in the system of organs of power and the development of self-government in higher schools. The tone and substance of the party's dialogue with the public are gradually changing. Cooperation between the state and the church is developing with the feeling of responsibility for the country.

Unfortunately, one can also draw up a long list of adverse and unstabilizing phenomena. I will restrict myself to just a few. In many circles, particularly in the party itself, contradiction has arisen between the objective need for rendering accounts for the past, and hence for responsibility, on the one side, and the element of dealing with emotions that overshadow the substance of the program on the other. The trade union movement--both the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and, to a significant extent, branch trade unions--are taking the posture with regard to the state of a claimant rather than of a partner. The market situation is deteriorating and that, combined with the political instability, results in insecurity and tensions. In party organizations and among many party members all that brings about the natural tendency to seek the causes of such a state of affairs, to face the past. At the same time life requires engaging in present-day tasks and seeking solutions for the future.

Changes in the situation, accelerating the favorable processes, as well as checking and overcoming the adverse processes depend on the consistent implementation of the party line in all spheres of party life. This also applies to theoretical and ideological thinking. Having taken a turn in party politics, the sixth plenum provided groundwork and conditions for a fundamental animation in Marxist discussions and reconsiderations. Many decisions of party organizations, both of the workers and intelligentsia, call for that.

A close analysis of the sources and essence of the social and political processes taking place in Poland is a task that will take years.

However, an important part of that task must be accomplished immediately by the common efforts of the party and social sciences in preparations for and in the discussion preceding the ninth extraordinary party congress.

To cope with this demand, it is necessary to examine the nature of the deformations that occurred and to specify guarantees on that basis. The point is also to carefully separate those achievements of the party and People's Poland that should be continued and constitute a footing for the future from everything that must be scrapped because it was wrong. The differentiation between the two categories is not deprived of significance from the moral and ideological points of view.

Neither the party nor the public must adopt the view that everything is to be scrapped. This would negate the historical truth and, moreover, would imply--irrespective of the intentions--divorce from socialism. If the results of the policy pursued by Polish communists for the past 40 years were only reduced to one single issue--the restoration of the Polish border on the Odra and Nysa, and the consolidation of that state of affairs in friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union--that issue alone would make the policy in question historically important. But that issue should certainly be supplemented with the socioeconomic reforms carried out in the forties, and then with industrialization, urbanization, the educational revolution and the creation of a universal and modern social system. Hence M.F. Rakowski's suggestion that the PZPR Central Committee or the Sejm set up a special commission to compile some sort of a "white book" about the seventies or maybe even about all 36 years of People's Poland seems to be very right.

It is also necessary to revalidate the truth that the process of change and renewal was brought about by both the workers' protest, which took the dramatic shape of the August strike movement on the coast and by the critical thought developing in the party for a long time. The crucial role of the workers' protest is obvious and has been generally appreciated. The processes taking place in the party remain in shadow. However, it was only the combination of those two factors that prompted the turn in the course of the crisis. Criticism of the pursued policy has been mounting, particularly since 1976. In the statements made by many party organizations before the eighth congress, it was displayed in the clearest way. But it was also audible even earlier in scientific publications and papers, in social and cultural newspapers and in discussions in various collectives. Dues must be paid here to critical scrutinies and appraisals made by the 'Poland 2000' committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, by the Krakow 'Kuznica' and the 'Experience and Future' conservatory. Under the conditions of the prevailing dogma of unanimity and of deviation from the principles of collectivity in the work of the leadership, those differences were only and most frequently manifested indirectly. They exerted an impact on sectional policy [polityka odcinkowa], but remained ineffective with regard to policy as a whole.

If a critical attitude to the pursued policy had not crystalized and developed within the party and among its central aktivs, a rational assessment of the July and August conflicts and strikes, the reshuffles made by the sixth plenum, and primarily the crucial political and organizational changes made by the fifth and the sixth plenums would have been impossible. It is regrettable that those changes occurred with a delay, in a critical situation. One must not underestimate their importance, however. The negation of the role of the party in the origins of the renewal process and in its course would practically mean undermining the socialist nature of that process.

The broad, spontaneous striving for self-government is the most important among the new present-day social trends. It would be a simplification to regard this striving only as a response to the bureaucratic vitiations in the methods of exerting power. The popularity of the idea of self-government to a larger degree results from the social and cultural changes that have taken place in Poland, owing to socialism, in the material basis and in the standards of education and social consciousness. That is in essence the implementation of the demand for socialist democracy, with self-government as its most essential component part. The restriction of democracy in the past resulted in the fact that its restoration is now occasionally assuming the connotation of a contest.

The open and unbiased acceptance of democratic and self-government tendencies in line with the policy traced by the sixth Central Committee plenum helps transform them into a constructive force, while distrust facilitates manipulations on the part of reluctant forces hostile to socialism.

Democratic and self-government relations are being built on the ground of socialism in political and ideological struggle. On the one hand, there is the struggle against the bureaucratic and doctrinaire opposition, against routine and personal arrangements, against the force of inertness. On the other hand, there is the struggle against anarchic and adventurist tendencies endangering the legal order, state structures and socialist system.

That first threat finds manifestation in distrust with regard to the new trade unions and to changes in the old ones, in the tendency to direct social activities in the old way and in the occasionally slow implementation of the decision of the sixth plenum concerning, for example, restoring the proper role to the presentative organs, to peasants' and cooperative self-government. The second threat has taken the shape, equally clear, of demagogic claims and accusations, of the blackmail of strikes, of the extortion of institutional changes by means of accomplished facts, and of fanning the atmosphere of social tensions.

All the problems confronting Poland can be solved in the spirit of social contract and agreement on the grounds of socialism. This is why it is highly and even fundamentally important to implement the agreements fully and bilaterally both concerning guarantees for self-government and the implied guaranteed respect for the principles of socialism.

The farther we are from the turning point of August and September, the clearer we must see two kinds of political responsibility confronting us today. The first is responsibility for the situation that existed before the turning point. That responsibility will for a long time be subject to assessments and also self-critical scrutiny. The second kind of responsibility involves attitudes and steps taken in the framework of the renewal. As time passes, that responsibility--at least from the point of view of effects on the people's and state life--will become increasingly important. This is exactly the point noted at the Lenin metallurgical plant by Comrade Kania, who strongly emphasized the inseparable link between the cause of socialism and the security of Poland.

Also, the essence and method of the party's performing the leading political role in society and in the state must be carefully reconsidered. That issue is now in the very center of the discussion but that discussion has mainly focused on criticism of the past and is only to a small extent formulating positive proposals. Such a one-sidedness can only play into the hands of those who would like to dispute the role of the party.

In my opinion, the key problem lies in the very field of social life in which the leading role of the party should be displayed, in other words in the scope of social phenomena that are being attributed with political significance and that are subject to political interests. In the past, such significance used to be attributed to an excessively broad range of social life, almost to all forms of communal activity--both the formal and the nonformal. The reconsideration of that question should lead to the exemption of many social activities and initiatives from the political sphere.

It is necessary to draw conclusions from the ideological pluralism [wieloswiatopogladowosc] of our society, as well as from the coexistence of various trends and schools in our science and culture. Those realities have to a large extent been respected in People's Poland, benefitting intellectual life. However, many trends in intellectual life were respected in a way too little defined and dependent too much on oscillations in the political line and even on changes in decisive positions. In intellectual circles, this resulted in feelings of insecurity and frustration.

The most far-reaching changes in the methods of party activity are also essential. The demand to pursue state policy primarily through representative organs, or with their active participation and in partner-like cooperation with the allied parties, nonparty and Catholic circles, now comes to the front. [paragraph continues]

The reform of life in that direction has already begun. However, this is only the beginning of a long process that requires a theoretical reconsideration and consistency in activity.

In relations between the party and public organizations, it is essential to return to the Leninist method of enhancing party influence through activity which is unencumbered organizationally and ideologically consistent, and through the activity of party members.

It will be a complex matter to make economic management centers autonomous from political centers. Problems are emerging not only in the sphere of economic management where a fundamental reform is necessary to arrange relations properly. Certainly there will be other difficulties too. It is to be assumed that the public will not easily lose the habit of addressing economic and social claims to political authorities, thus far identified--moreover, not without reason--with economic management. But I think that those issues can be overcome. Changes will come faster if the party more rapidly changes the manner of exerting its leading role in social and economic processes.

The list of problems concerning the methods of exerting the party's leading role is significantly longer. However, it is essential that the changes under any circumstances insure the exertion of the party's duty to trace the proper state policy and leave the party capable of pursuing that policy in practice in a disciplined and efficient manner.

The share of Marxist social science in elaborating those key problems is directly important not only for the consolidation of the party and of its ideological unity, but also for the positions of Marxism in the intellectual life of the country.

KULTURA CARRIES RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

LD150352 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[All slantlines as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov (PAP)--The Warsaw weekly KULTURA published the results of an opinion [words indistinct] moods that has been unknown so far. The data (?concern) the past 10 years and also the last stormy months of 1980. The Warsaw Centre for Public Opinion Polls prepared the results on the basis of questionnaires and polls. Here are the facts as sized up by KULTURA.

Between 1973 and 1975 the index of social optimism was relatively stable--on the average 60 per cent of the respondents expected general improvement in living conditions. The number of optimistic persons sharply fell to some 30 percent following the announcement of the planned raise in meat prices. Social moods improved at the beginning of 1977, but on a much lower level [words indistinct] /45 per cent/. Social optimism was constantly on the decrease from 1978 to 1979. /The 1979 average was 39 per cent/. This was [words indistinct] by the general belief that the economic situation deteriorated markedly in the second half of the (?1970's) and by growing [words indistinct] in the functioning of institutions. The 8th PUWP Congress brought some improvement in the moods /44 per cent/. However it turned out to be temporary.

The index of social optimism amounted to 33 per cent in the spring of 1980. The fall to the level nearing 30 percent points to such a state of social tension which makes it possible to predict the outbreak of a social conflict on a large scale. On June 8, the index amounted to 22 percent. The signing of the agreements between the government and the strike committees on Poland's Baltic coast caused a sharp rise in social optimism. On September 2, as much as 70 percent of the respondents voiced the conviction that the living standard would be raised in the coming future.

Such great optimism did not last long though, and a poll held October 14 indicated that the proportion of [words indistinct] 50 per cent.

Most respondents to the September poll expect changes for the better, with 15 per cent expecting no significant changes and 9 percent expecting changes both for the better and for the worse. Only 1 per cent of people expect changes for the worse.

The great amount of optimism as to the future of this country is accompanied by the awareness of the bad state of the country's economy: 96 per cent now term the situation bad, while five [as received] respective proportion last February was less than 50.

A whole range of questions included in the poll pertain to the agreements negotiated in Gdansk and Szczecin. What the public opinion appreciated most was paving way for new independent trade unions (80 per cent of respondents found the formation of such unions welcome) and the announced pay rise. Generally speaking, Polish people attach greater importance to those parts of the agreements in question which pertain to economic matters than to those relating to greater democratization of political life in this country /14 and 49 per cent respectively/.

There is almost a universal belief that the agreements are observed by representatives of the independent trade unions and also by the authorities /respectively 71 per cent and 61 per cent of the respondents/. However, the majority of public opinion agree on the fact that the authorities were implementing the accords too slowly /65 per cent of the respondents/. Only 16 per cent of the polled people voiced their satisfaction over the pace of the implementation of the decisions.

The latest polls contained questions about the attitude of the strikes. The replies indicated general approval of the population for the strike before the signing of the agreements /89 per cent of persons were on the opinion that they were entirely or rather justified/ and for the warning strike /67 per cent of the respondents think that it was just to stage that strike/.

The society is generally dissatisfied over the way in which mass media inform the population about Poland's issues. Only less than one fourth of the polled people expressed the opinion that the official information is exhaustive, but almost 70 per cent think that some important issues are passed over in silence.

Public opinion is pretty sceptical as regards the authorities' knowledge of the moods prevailing in the society. Some 37 per cent of the respondents believe that the authorities do not know these moods well enough. Only 53 per cent think that the authorities know them fully.

DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS AWARDS AT WARSAW CEREMONY

LD161412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Summary] The minister of national defense, at the recommendation of the Ministry of National Defense Awards Commission, has presented the annual awards and distinctions for 1980. The presentation ceremony took place last week in the garrison club at Zelazna Brama in Warsaw. The awards were presented by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the party's Politburo and minister of national defense, who spoke during the ceremony.

[Begin recording] "I am [word indistinct] to warmly congratulate all of you and convey my best wishes for further fruitful activity in those fields in which you have today brought us such a rich harvest. The defense capability of People's Poland and the Polish Army, through these projects, work and achievements have become richer. We will, to use army slang arm ourselves with this beautiful achievement which will no doubt serve well the cause of our country's defense capability. But I think another important factor must be stressed. If we look at the nature of the work for which awards and distinctions are being given today, even statistically speaking, it turns out that the great majority serve not only and exclusively the defense capability of the army, but have a wider, national and social character.

I think that these dimensions indicate most clearly that the defense capability of socialist Poland, because it is socialist, can each year take advantage of and draw widely on the talents and capabilities of representatives of so many professions like the representatives of the scientific and creative groups so heavily represented here. I thank you warmly for the beautiful work which you have given to us. I wish you further magnificent creative achievements in all fields of activity represented here. I wish you, finally, good health and a great deal of success. Thank you. [applause]" [end recording]

LEADERS MEET WRITER JERZY PUTRAMENT ON BIRTHDAY

LD142325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The 70th birthday and the 50th anniversary of Jerzy Putrament's literary work were marked today. On this occasion words of cordial congratulations and good wishes were conveyed to the celebrant from members of the Politburo and the party Central Committee Secretariat by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee.

The letter stresses that the works of Jerzy Putrament, which gave witness to the fate of the country and the nation, constitute an important chapter in contemporary Polish literature.

On Jerzy Putrament's birthday, Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Jozef Pinkowski met the celebrant and his wife. Taking part in the meeting were also Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jerzy Waszczuk, Josef Tejchma, Andrzej Wasilewski and Woldzimierz Sokorski.

KANIA CHAIRS PARTY OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD152054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] A conference of the Central Committee's Secretariat and the first secretaries of the voivodship committees and heads of departments of the party's Central Committee has been held at the party's Central Committee in Warsaw.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, chaired the conference. The main issues connected with the implementation of the sixth plenum's resolutions in party organizations at different levels and the Party's tasks prior to the seventh plenum, as well as the country's socioeconomic programs have been examined.

BRIBERY INVESTIGATION OF CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY EMPLOYEES

LD160008 PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] [Dateline not supplied] The voivodship prosecutor's office in Szczecin is supervising an investigation which has been going on since March this year, carried out by the voivodship headquarters of the people's militia, against two responsible employees of the Construction Machinery Department of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry. They are suspected of having received, during the period from 1976 to June 1980, material advantages from allocating to socialized economic units the necessary funds to buy construction machinery they needed. From the investigation to date, it emerged that these persons accepted bribes totalling more than 400,000 zloty. The investigation has also covered people acting as go-betweens in settling matters between the economic units applying to obtain construction machinery.

YOUNG SCIENTIFIC EMPLOYEES CONCLUDE WARSAW FORUM

LD152058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The second national forum of young scientific employees belonging to the socialist union of Polish students has ended in Warsaw.

During the 3-day discussion much time was devoted to the present socioeconomic problems of the country. It was stressed that today, in the transformations which are taking place in Poland, there should be no shortage of participation by representatives of the creative intelligentsia, including young scientific employees.

The forum adopted three resolutions in which it is stated, among other things, that there is a need to work out a correct personnel policy within the party and state apparatus. The resolutions also contain a demand that the people responsible for the present state of the country should answer for it. The participants in the meeting see the need to convene as quickly as possible the extraordinary ninth party congress.

WARSAW RECTORS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES AUTONOMY IN EDUCATION

LD151747 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The problems of autonomy in higher education were the topic of yesterday's conference in Warsaw of rectors of higher educational establishments from throughout Poland

Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, came out in favor of broad self-government by senates and university departmental councils. He also announced certain changes in selection for university courses, which, however, in his opinion, should not lead to the complete elimination of the so-called preferential points connected with the social background of the candidates.

The minister also informed the meeting about his talks in Gdansk with representatives of the consultative commission on science of the Solidarity union on pay restrictions and work on legal regulations in higher education. These talks are to reopen this Wednesday.

Drawing up a new law on higher education is being carried out by a commission led by Professor Zbigniew Resich, former president of the Supreme Court.

PRICE COMMISSION RAISES RETAIL PRICE OF POTATOES

LD151844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The State Price Commission has announced that from 19 November this year the retail price of edible potatoes will be raised to 7 or 8 zlotys per kilogram, depending on the region. The final retail price which will come into force in the different regions will be set by the local organs authorized to do so.

The decision of the State Price Commission corresponds to the actual situation, since for many weeks deliveries of potatoes to socialized shops have been exceptionally low, and because in the free market the price is from 9-11 zlotys per kilogram.

From today it has been decided to pay an additional 2 zlotys per kilogram of potatoes when purchasing them from producers. This should help to increase deliveries to the market and will also enable people to accumulate winter supplies.

This year's potato purchasing task has been only 58 percent fulfilled.

LEGNICA COUNCIL REJECTS PREMIER'S CANDIDATE FOR VOIVODA

LD152227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Legnica--An extraordinary session of the voivodship people's council has taken place here. It has been convened so that an opinion can be passed on the candidate for the post of Legnica voivoda. This candidacy has been put forward by the premier.

Ryszard Romaniewicz, who has occupied this post to date, has been elected first secretary of the Legnica Voivodship PZPR Committee.

In secret voting, the council members did not support the premier's suggestion. They were of the opinion that candidate (Janus Maciejewicz), who for years has been connected with Wielka Miedz [presumbably name of combine], who has occupied the post of investment director at the Lublin mining and steelworks combine, and who enjoys universal confidence and respect by the workforces, will serve the development of the voivodship better by continuing to carry out his responsible professional tasks in this important regional industry and in the service of the country.

VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETINGS HELD IN SIERADZ, SLUPSK

LD142342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The tasks of voivodship party organizations in light of the decisions of the sixth Central Committee plenum today were the subject of meetings of voivodship party committees in Slupsk and Sieradz. Those taking party stressed the need to make profound revaluations in the democratization of interparty life at all levels and to step up the criteria used in the appraisal of party workers. The speakers also referred to the need for a wider committment by nonparty people in resolving socioeconomic questions. At the Slupsk plenum it has been decided that all party meetings will begin with concrete information on the progress made in implementing the workers' demands.

More on Slupsk Meeting

LD171132 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A plenum of the voivodship party committee was held today in Slupsk. It was attended by Secretary of the Central Committee Zdzislaw Kurowski. During the plenum Zbigniew Glowacki offered his resignation from the post of first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Slupsk and from other party functions. Michal Piechocki, present secretary for organizational matters of the voivodship party committee in Slupsk, was elected first secretary.

In the second part of the discussion Michael Piechocki made a report about the part played by the voivodship party organization in overcoming the political and economic crisis. We will strive for the openness of party and socioeconomic life in the voivodship, he said. The main efforts of the party will be an improvement of the situation in agriculture, food industry and housing construction. Scandalous examples of waste and bad labor organization were cited.

PZPR MEDIA DEPARTMENT HEAD VISITS MOSCOW 14 NOVEMBER

LD142151 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2045 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Jozef Klasa, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the party Central Committee, is visiting Moscow. He has held talks with Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. Jozef Klasa also met with the aktiv of the Polish Embassy in Moscow as well as with Polish correspondents accredited in the Soviet Union.

End of Visit

LD150324 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (PAP)--Head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PUWP CC Jozef Klasa wound up his 2-day visit here today in the course of which he held talks with head of the CPSU CC Department of Propaganda Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov and first deputy-head of the department Oleg Rakhmanin.

GRAIN FROM USSR CONTINUES TO BE UNLOADED IN GENIUSZE

LD142330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] For more than a month grain from the Soviet Union has continued to be unloaded at the Polish state railways frontier station in Geniusze, Bialystok Voivodship. Work at this dry port continues nonstop and an average of bout 2,000 tons of grain is transloaded every 24 hours. A total of more than 60,000 tons of Soviet wheat was received by Geniusze recently.

Further Report

LD170818 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Railway workers at the Polish-Soviet border freight station of Geniusze, northeastern Poland, are working round the clock in three shifts unloading shipments of Soviet grain.

About 2,000 tons of grain are handled there daily. Over 65,000 tons of imported Soviet grain are already in the local elevators and flour mills.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES, SOVIET AID

LD151438 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] "A friend in need is a friend indeed" as the saying goes, and that is just the state of affairs between the USSR and Poland at this economically traumatic time in Poland. It is also the subject of the commentary which follows.

Clearly, Poland is going to have to solve her problems on her own. Short and medium-term plans are being drafted and some are expected imminently to tide the country over the huge difficulties she's facing. As of 1st January next year, many cramping directives and management structures will be done away with, making the economy more flexible.

But the opinions of the greater majority of economists, this will not be enough in the short term, hence the importance of Poland's economic ties and relations with her neighbors, more particularly with the Soviet Union. During the most recent top-level Polish-Soviet talks, the Polish side spoke to sympathetic ears of the imperative need to maintain a smooth flow of raw materials and semifinished products from the USSR, to ensure the Soviet Union is Poland's major trade partner and supplies the major part of Poland's crude oil, natural gas, iron ore and similar requirements.

Of course, this is far from exhausting the long list of trade and commercial products, hence the understandable desire on both sides that Poland overcome her present problems in the nearest future. And so the Soviet Union has responded with additional deliveries of cotton, crude oil, chemical materials for fertilizer production and rubber.

Credit lines have been made available, permitting Poland to purchase additional quantities of grain on world markets. So full employment in Polish mills, plants and factories is being maintained due to these additional deliveries, the paradox is that many of the innumerable modern new plants constructed in the 1970's and those which have been modernized did not have the required raw material contracted to insure their full exploitation.

Having said that, however, may we also point to the fact that these additional deliveries, this very tangible assistance, come at a moment when Soviet agriculture has been experiencing a poor grain crop and, on top of that, the very same problems which have resulted in the Polish potato crops being halved [as heard]. This has been compounded by a number of painful matters which have affected raw material production.

It may be quite true though some think such views exaggerated, that the talent, skills and strength of the Polish nation will get her over the present economic hump rapidly. But the economic and financial aid which Poland has been granted will permit her to manoeuvre more easily, while simultanesouly expanding rational cooperation based on partnership principles. There is no country or countries in the world which would take over Poland's problems and resolve them for her, and she is looking for no beggar's pittance, but Poland is fully capable of appreciating everything which leads to the consolidation of her own potential and a durable improvement in the economy, and in the country's internal affairs.

ASPECTS OF REQUESTING LOAN FROM U.S. VIEWED

LD161902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Madrid has in recent days been the European capital where [words indistinct] optimism but also a thorough skepticism concerning the current events and those in the immediate future of our continent are concentrated. I am discussing the subject with Editor Jacek Kalabinski.

[Kalabinski] As emerges from the speech by the Polish delegate, Deputy Minister Dobrosielski, Poland is particularly interested in detente for two reasons: military detente, because we do not want an arms race, whether for reasons which have always existed or for new reasons, namely that we simply cannot afford armaments, and, second, Poland is interested in developing contacts with all its partners, in East and West. If there is a debate in the United States this week on the topic of the proposal put forward by Poland that the United States should grant us $3 billion in low-interest loans, then it is obvious that the grant of such a loan depends on our relations with the United States, that relations do not exist in a void and that relations are based primarily on how relations will look between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, between East and West on a world scale. Therefore, one thing must be added here: Namely, Poland has always been very active in Europe, all the time promoting human, personal contacts. There are few countries which have pursued an equally active tourist, cultural, economic program-well, the economic program had, of course, varying results, but that was not our partners' fault, but the fault of the people who were directing the economy. So, we want to continue that policy, in altered and--it must be said--difficult circumstances. We simply cannot afford for there not to be detente.

[Question] Yes, but do you think that our internal situation hampers in any way our external activity, our policy, because it would seem that it does not?

[Answer] No, I do not think it does. (?If one looks) at the foreign press, it writes about Poland as it did at the beginning--with complete admiration. Then there followed a tone that seemed impatient; that things were in a turmoil in Poland, that something might happen, some sort of catastrophe, which would endanger the balance of world forces or European forces. At the moment, after the next successive compromise, where we began our conversation, after the registration of the Solidarity statutes, well, voices are heard that Poles can after all come to agreement, that they are by no means as hot-headed as traditionally thought, that they can behave with deliberation. Therefore, it seems to me that [words indistinct] we will conclude more compromises and conflicts will go on democratically, which are a normal mechanism of democracy in our country. They will look at us with all the more respect and we will be able to (?gain thereby) all the greater possibilities of cooperation.

ECONOMIC OBSERVER URGES FURTHER INTEGRATION WITH CEMA

LD170038 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP)--INTERPRESS economic observer Roman Lenciewicz writes: The proportion of Polish foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries and others can be expressed as 6:4.

A byproduct of the economic policies of the seventies was the exaggerated role apportioned to exchange with the dollar zone, although the fundamental significance of ties with CEMA was always officially stressed. The principles of trade with Poland's CEMA partners have proved fully justified. On that score there is no threat to the Polish economy, although it does function mainly thanks to supplies from the CEMA countries, and chiefly the USSR, for the bulk of its raw materials, fuel and investment equipment, in exchange for Polish electrical engineering products. In their turn, the results of Polish trade with Western countries constitute debts exceeding $20 billion. Polish exports to these countries hardly suffice to pay the interest on the credits, while for fresh purchases fresh credits must be negotiated. Industry was to modernize by means of repaying licences with ready-made articles, while agriculture was to be turned into an enormous meat factory, turning imported grain into currency. Neither one nor the other worked out.

In the years immediately ahead, Poland's chief concern in trade with the West will be to keep debts at the lowest possible level. Any big new purchases from the West must be ruled out, except for imports of grain. Even this precondition, and there are others, makes it necessary to alter sharply the approach to cooperation with the socialist countries. For Poland's future, the best opportunities are provided by real integration with CEMA, in the sense of a rational distribution of tasks and partnerlike cooperation. The task is to use the opportunities which were not used in the seventies.

It is necessary in the coming years to use all the opportunities provided by planned economic management operating on large areas with identical principles, currency exchange rates calculated without speculation, cheap and convenient transport, and the possibility of the rapid deployment of people, equipment and materials and of the exchange of technical concepts, concludes R. Lenciewicz.

SOLIDARITY LEADER LECH WALESA INVITED TO VISIT JAPAN

OW150253 Hong Kong AFP in English 0230 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov (AFP)--Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's Independent Union Federation Solidarity, has been invited to Japan by Mitsuo Tomizuka, the general secretary of Sohyo, the Central Council of Japanese unions, according to a communique released after the two men met here Friday night.

Mr Tomizuka and his delegation, currently touring Poland, also stated their support for Solidarity, and promised an unspecified amount of material aid to the group, according to the communique.

The two sides also expressed their wish to exchange delegations. Mr Walesa received Mr Tomizuka's invitation with "satisfaction," the communique said, adding that the Polish union leader would set a date for the visit when it was convenient.

POPE'S FRG VISIT EXPLOITED BY 'SOME FORCES'

LD152322 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 15 Nov 80

[By PAP special correspondent Zdzislaw Morawski]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Nov (PAP)--This morning John Paul II began his 8th trip abroad, this time to the country whose Catholic Church is the world's richest, and which is at the same time the least religious.

The greeting ceremony at the Cologne Airport, decorated with the national colours of the Vatican, Poland and the FRG, showed that the visit, which according to the statements of the pope and official spokesmen for the Vatican was to be a religious pilgrimage, would be used by some forces in the Federal Republic to serve strictly political ends, disparate from the peaceful intentions of the Vatican.

In his speech to greet the pope, the West German President Christian Democrat Carstens proved that he shared such (?views). He said that the pope was visiting "Germany", and not the "FRG", and that "unfortunately our homeland is divided". He expressed a hope for "her unification", adding that the pope's visit did honour to all residents of Germany, thus again referring to the political ideas of the Christian Democratic opposition, which considers the existence of the GDR to be "a temporary and detrimental fact."

In reply to this speech, John Paul II stressed the religious character of his visit to the FRG and voiced a view that it (?could) also (?serve) the further strengthening of ecumenical collaboration between Catholics and Protestants and other Christian denominations.

Members of diplomatic corps with Poland's ambassador to the [word indistinct] were present at the greeting ceremony.

POLISH-UK MIXED COMMISSION SESSION ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD150018 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov (PAP)--The 9th session of the Polish-British mixed commission for cooperation in economy, industry, science and technology, attended by Polish and British delegations headed by Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski and Britain's Secretary of State for Trade Cecil Parkinson, respectively, wound up here today.

At the end of the session a joint protocol was signed which specifies the areas for further cooperation and spells out actions to be taken in the nearest future.

In the course of his stay in Warsaw, Mr Parkinson was received by vice-premiers Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Henryk Kisiel, and Aleksander Kopec.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH THAILAND IN WARSAW

LD160952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] A trade agreement was signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy in Warsaw between the Government of the People's Republic of Poland and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand. The agreement envisages a further increase in the trade between the two countries. Poland supplies the Thai markets with various electrical and mechanical engineering products, among them machine tools, electric and combustion engines, cars, car accessories, power industry machinery, building machinery and the products of chemical and light industries. We import from Thailand tin, [word indistinct], cotton cloth, rubber and [word indistinct].

BRIEFS

FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER NOMINATION--Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Tadeusz Zylkowski has been nominated first deputy minister for maritime economy affairs. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 80 LD]

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENT--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting on the recommendation of the minister of foreign affairs, has appointed Tadeusz Olechowski to the post of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Nov 80 LD]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO NORWAY

Talks With Prime Minister

AU141735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Today is the second day of the state visit to Norway by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, at the invitation of King Olav V. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government, this morning conducted official talks with Odvar Nordli, prime minister of the Norwegian Government. The talks were attended by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, and Reiulf Steen, Norwegian minister of commerce and shipping.

The head of the Norwegian Government again warmly welcomed the Romanian guests and thanked them for this visit to Norway, which he considers as a most important event in the chronicle of bilateral relations. President Nicolae Ceausescu in turn thanked the prime minister for the reception and hospitality extended to him in Norway, and in turn warmly greeted the government and people of this beautiful Nordic country.

The first part of the talks was devoted to certain international issues on which Romania and Norway have identical or very close viewpoints. The sides stressed the imperative requirement for resolute action to attain security and cooperation in Europe, something which primarily implies the smooth development of the Madrid meeting, the transition to concrete measures of military disarmament and disengagement, and a halt to the deployment and development of new missiles in Europe. They also emphasized the need for peaceful and negotiated solutions to all contentious problems, and for the firm implementation of the new principles in relations between states, which can lead to building a better and more just world.

Concerning bilateral relations, it is worthwhile mentioning that the results of the talks are excellent, something which is reflected in the joint communique adopted at the opening of the ceremony of signing the Romanian-Norwegian documents, in the presence of President Nicholae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Odvar Nordli.

Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, and Reiulf Steen, minister of commerce and shipping, signed a long term trade agreement; A long term agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation; an agreement on international road transportation; and a convention on avoiding double taxation. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Odvar Nordli congratulated each other on the talks, results which were conducive to the signing of these documents, and expressed full satisfaction at the fruitfulness of these talks.

Government Dinner Held

AU142108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Oslo, 14 Nov (AGERPRES)--In Oslo President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu attended on Friday a dinner given in their honor by the Government of Norway.

The guests included His Majesty King Olav V, their highnesses Crown Prince Harald and Royal Princess Sonja, Princess Astrid [words indistinct].

The Romanian officials who accompanied President Nicolae Ceausescu on the visit to Norway were present.

The dinner brought together members of the government, personalities of the political, scientific and cultural life of Norway.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, Premier Odvar Nordli and President Nicolae Ceausescu made brief addresses.

Research Enterprise Visit

AU142110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Oslo, 14 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 14 Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu visited "Det Norske Veritas" company, institution specialised in research, testing and expertise in the field of industrial design and technology, quartered in the vicinity of the Norwegian capital city, at Hovik. Egil Abrahamsen, president of the company, introduced the distinguished Romanian guests to the preoccupations and results of the respective company, one of the most representative industrial companies of Norway, that also has a representation at Galati, Romania, and collaborated with Romanian ship-building enterprises.

The president of the company has stressed that the experts of "Det Norske Veritas" know Romania and assess her achievements in the field of industrialization.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and the head of the company expressed the conviction that the present summit visit would open fresh perspectives to the collaboration between Romania and Norway, between "Det Norske Veritas" and Romanian enterprises.

Meeting With Businessmen

AU151353 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Oslo, 15 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 14 President Nicolae Ceausescu met with representatives of Norwegian industrial and economic circles.

The interview was attended by Romanian and Norwegian officials.

Speaking during the interview Einar Magnussen, director general of the Norwegian Council for Trade Promotion, and Gerhard Heiberg, chairman of the council, reasserted the interest of the Norwegian industrial and economic circles in the deepening and expansion of exchanges and economic cooperation with Romania.

Then President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Saying that during his talks with the prime minister, with other members of the Norwegian Government many common conclusions had been reached as regards the development of the Romanian-Norwegian collaboration and cooperation and that several agreements had been signed, the president pointed out that actions should be undertaken for using those good conditions in order to conclude other understandings and contracts between the Romanian and Norwegian industries. In the same context, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that in the ensuing years the Romanian-Norwegian exchanges should reach a higher level corresponding to the possibilities provided by the two countries' economies.

In the same connection Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed a series of achievements of the Romanian economy, pointing to forms of cooperation which could materialize the existing possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Norwegian relations of collaboration.

Taking into account the fact that on a world plane Romania and Norway declare for a policy of detente, national independence and peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion, we think that economic relations as well can contribute to the assertion of this policy.

During the interview representatives of big companies, societies and firms approached various concrete aspects of a more intense promotion of their economic relations with Romanian enterprise advancing proposals and suggestions.

Returns to Bucharest

AU151453 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest this afternoon from the state visits paid to Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Romanian head of state was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Valentin Ceausescu and other officials.

On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were greeted by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Dheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgin Trofin, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter and Ilie Radulescu. Members of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government, leaders of central institutions and mass and public organizations, cultural and scientific figures and generals were present. Thousands of Bucharest inhabitants, working people in enterprises and institutions, rallied at the airport to extend an enthusiastic reception, full of love, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, thus expressing sentiments of profound esteem and high appreciation nurtured by all our people for the untiring activity carried out by our party-state leader devoted to the continuous flourishing of the fatherland and to increasing Socialist Romania's prestige at the international level. They expressed full satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to three Nordic European countries, results that make a valuable contribution to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and these states, to efforts to establish a climate of security and understanding in Europe and throughout the world, and to attaining ideals of progress and well-being for all peoples.

A group of Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who replied with friendship to the warm reception and enthusiastic welcome extended to them by the Bucharest inhabitants.

On their departure from Norway today, in their farewell remarks, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and His Majesty King Olav V expressed the interest of the two peoples in expanding and deepening Romanian-Norwegian relations. Their royal highnesses Crown Prince Harald and Princess Sonja were also present, as well as Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, the speaker of the Norwegian Parliament, members of the government and other officials.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH SWISS--Bucharest, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--Over November 7-12 Andreas Herzog, member of the Presidium of the Swiss progressive organizations, member of the Swiss National Council, visited Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The guest called on Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and on Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also had talks at the foreign relations section of the CC of the RCP, at the SDUF National Council, the CC of the UCY and GTUCR and visited social and cultural units in Bucharest and in the country. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 12 Nov 80 AU]

MARTINOVIC VIEWS SITUATION IN POLAND AFTER COURT DECISION

AU151635 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Lazar Martinovic report from Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 11 Nov--Following yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court, a new democratic creation which is without precedent in the practice of socialist Poland, began to operate legally today. After a long dispute, the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity has definitely been registered as a social structure which will, with its statute and authority, vitally influence the formation of relations between the state and the workers class, and which will be a coauthor in creating a new socialist model, which under the Polish conditions is not only a challenge but a historic necessity.

Platform of Cooperation

An essential problem, not only political but also ideological, has been resolved. Socialist practice in Poland has been enriched by a new democratic structure which expresses the authentic aspirations of the workers class. As has been stressed, this will vitally influence the style of work and operation of both the party and state in all fields.

A self-managing independent organization, which now already rallies almost all those employed in Poland--among them nearly 2 million PZPR members--has won a place in a political conception which until recently rejected such a phenomenon as a "foreign body." The Polish party has now accepted a new state of relations in society, because it has grasped, despite certain resistance and pressures, that only a full democratization, which even includes such structures, can lead the country out of the deep social and economic crisis.

The Polish people have partially recovered their breath. Regardless of the extent to which the citizens were in solidarity with the positions of the new trade union and morally supported its existence, the fear of new conflicts and strikes prevailed. This fear has now been replaced by conviction that at least at this moment efforts for the much needed renewal of social, political and economic life are united.

New Chance

The view is being expressed that with yesterday's decision, a stage of dramatic forms of social dissatisfaction has ended, and that the conditions have been created to a certain extent to begin the processes of returning a demoralized society, a battered party and a ruined economy to a more normal life. The agreement itself, which is also described as a compromise, will certainly not resolve all problems but, according to the general view, it will mark a starting point in the country's stabilization.

Such and similar convictions are being expressed in the first reactions and commentaries. Signs of satisfaction are very much present. The general assessment is that one of the great causes of political and social tension, "which created a dangerous division of 'we' and 'they,'" has been removed. In a television commentary it was stressed that everything will not run so smoothly, but it is extremely important that "a return of mutual confidence and respect" has begun and that this is the most important condition for renewing life.

It can be concluded that a ray of optimism has prevailed in the very difficult situation which has been shaking Poland for a long time.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL, 4-DAY VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD171150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec left here today for Sofia on a four-day official visit to Bulgaria.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD160021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG)--Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, left for Moscow today where he is to take part in the 59th session of the CEMA standing commission on foreign trade, which starts tomorrow.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON VOJVODINA-GDR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

LD162002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Novi Sad, 16 Nov (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav province of Vojvodina and the German Democratic Republic have agreed on mutual co-operation in the fields of chemical and petrochemical industries, electronics and food production. Agreement on this was reached during the just ended visit by the president of the Executive Council of this province, Nikola Kmezic, to the German Democratic Republic.

In his statement on return to the country, Kmezic said that the two sides agreed to reach concrete agreements on this in December, when a number of groups of experts of Yugoslavia and GDR meet in Yugoslavia.

The GDR is interested in imports of maize, sugar, edible oil, vegetables, fodder and seeds from Yugoslavia, Kmezic said. The delegation of Vojvodina proposed that experts of Vojvodina sow Yugoslav high-yielding varieties of wheat on ten hectares in the altitude of 200 to 300 metres in Erfurt.

Vojvodina is interested in the GDR providing technical equipment for the coal mine near the Yugoslav town of Kovin. GDR experts will therefore shortly examine the method of coal exploitation in the [word indistinct]. The two sides also agreed to establish bilateral cooperation between agricultural faculties, schools of chemical engineering, especially the food sections of the latter.

DJURANOVIC PRC VISIT SHOWS 'EXTRAORDINARY' FRIENDSHIP, RESPECT

AU142213 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Branko Rabrenovic report]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov--The just concluded official and friendly visit of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to China--although brief for the conditions here--was of an exceptional working nature, with many meetings and talks; but above all it was imbued with the spirit of extraordinary friendship and respect and with the desire that relations between Yugoslavia and the PRC should develop in the same way.

It is evident--and this was constantly stressed during that visit--that the relations between Yugoslavia and the PRC have entered a permanent trend of development. These relations are firm and stable because they are based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and understanding.

In all talks it was said and stressed that President Tito was a prominent proletarian revolutionary, a respected and loved Yugoslav leader and an appreciated friend of the Chinese people. His visit to the PRC and talks with Hua Guofeng, which were the real foundation for the long-term, comprehensive cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries, were also stressed.

It was also stressed that Yugoslavia has raised high the flag of the nonaligned movement, whose initiator was President Tito, that it guards its national independence and sovereignty, that is is making consistent efforts for world peace and that it opposes imperialism, hegemony and all kinds of foreign intervention and domination. Within this context, it was stressed that the nonaligned movement has a broad basis and vital strength.

During the visit of the president of the Federal Executive Council it was constantly emphasized--always with satisfaction--that the relations between the two countries and parties were developing successfully. Mutual readiness was expressed that this development of relations should continue on the firm, constant and permanent foundations laid down by President Tito and Chairman Hua.

It is necessary to stress that the basis for good relations between the two countries and parties is the identity or similarity of views on many international problems and processes. Interest in a mutual exchange of experiences also plays a significant role.

The Chinese--it was stressed with particular attention--follow the Yugoslav experiences in building the socialist self-managing society. They even say that the PRC is studying our experiences in order to apply what suits its conditions.

During the visit and as part of the talks, special attention was paid to bilateral cooperation in the economic field. In view of the fact that the political, interstate and interparty relations--as well as views on international issues and relations--were coordinated to a high degree, it was stressed that economic cooperation was not developing at a rate that the two sides would wish.

It was stressed in the talks that for this reason, it is necessary to make efforts so that the field of economic cooperation, as all others, yields good results. A high level of interest of the two countries was expressed in this respect.

It is realistic to expect that commodity exchange this year will total some $150 million, while in the next 5 years nearly $3 billion.

Veselin Djuranovic's visit to the PRC--as viewed from here--is an extraordinary contribution to Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation and relations. At every opportunity it was felt that the two sides were satisfied with the level of cooperation and that they want that cooperation to develop as rapidly and comprehensively as possible in all fields.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left Beijing for Belgrade tonight. This morning, the Yugoslav delegation visited an agricultural commune in Shanghai.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF FRENCH PREMIER BARRE

Press Conference

LD141900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre expressed satisfaction over the constant upward development of French-Yugoslav cooperation and over prospects for its further comprehensive development.

At a press conference which he held in the French cultural center in Belgrade, Prime Minister Barre stressed that France views with full understanding the Yugoslav economy's efforts to balance bilateral exchange of goods and reduce the Yugoslav deficit.

The high-ranking visitor from France expressed support for the program of Yugoslav stabilization and said that the Paris government is prepared to extend specific assistance. According to Prime Minister Barre, French banks will grant Yugoslavia a $150 million loan, and France is also ready to consider the possibility of granting additional credits next year.

For the development of bilateral cooperation, Premier Barre then stated, it is important to determine the directions for its further improvement in various fields, including energy, the peaceful use of nuclear energy, oil industry, transportation, agriculture, the food industry and other sectors. Barre considers that particularly great possibilities exist for long-term cooperation in agriculture by means of joint investments and participation by the two countries in third markets. Satisfactory results have been achieved in the present overall bilateral cooperation.

The French prime minister declared that he is amazed by Yugoslavia's cohesion and that President Tito was a great man who knew how to direct his country towards continuing its own independent road and policy led by him. I am convinced, Prime Minister Barre said, that the Yugoslavs remain loyal to the principle which they all adopted under the leadership of Marshal Tito.

Yugoslavia is completely loyal to the principles of nonalignment. It is particularly good that there are countries in the world today which remain loyal to principles which emerged at the time the cold war started in the world, Prime Minister Barre said.

In this connection, he emphasized that the efforts of the nonaligned countries in this respect and especially by Yugoslavia represent a great contribution to the preservation of peace and stability in the world.

Yugoslavia leads in independent policy, but it is ready to cooperate and to hold a dialogue on an equal footing with all countries--in the East or the West, in North or South. Prime Minister Barre added that during his visit he has been acquainted with the functioning of the Yugoslav system in which, he said, there is great cohesion between the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities which proved this also in the most difficult moments.

Answering other questions by journalists, the French prime minister declared that his country's efforts for achieving disarmament in Europe are directed towards attaining concrete results and not illusory ones that conceal reality. Although there are certain differences of views between the two countries regarding disarmament, Yugoslavia is among the first to support the French initiative for taking the most efficacious, gradual and patient measures possible in this field. France and Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Barre said, want peace, stability and security in Europe.

The French prime minister assessed the talks with his host, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, as comprehensive and friendly.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD150048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic today received French Premier Raymond Barre.

In a lengthy talk, emphasis was placed on the importance the two countries attach to further developing their friendly relations, imbued with mutual respect. Views were exchanged also on topical international problems drawing the attention of both Yugoslavia and France and the world community as a whole.

Emphasis was placed on the Yugoslav-French accord on and broadest interest in everything necessary being done to prevent a return to cold-war methods in any form and measure. All countries must invest persistent efforts to preserve and strengthen detente in Europe and the world, it was stressed.

In this context, the French [as received] stressed the importance he attaches to efforts and activities of non-aligned countries.

Mijatovic and Barre discussed also other major aspects of the two countries foreign-policy activities and, in this context, noted a high degree of concurrence and similarity. The independent position and policy of France and the non-aligned position and policy of Yugoslavia, both sides noted, offer reasons and possibilities for closer cooperation between the two countries, together with other countries, in international affairs.

Mijatovic and Barre continued their exchange of views during the luncheon the Presidency of Yugoslavia president offered in honor of the French premier.

Departure 14 November

LD141712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--French Premier Raymond Barre, his wife and associates this afternoon left Belgrade after a 2-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At the Belgrade airport the French premier was accorded a formal sendoff with full honors. French Premier Raymond Barre was seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife.

The departure was attended by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Popovski, SFRY ambassador to France, with his wife; and other Yugoslav personalities.

Premier Barre was also seen off by Yves Pagniez, French ambassador to Yugoslavia, with his wife and members of the embassy.

GREEK ARMY CHIEF KARAYIANNIS DEPARTS AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

LD160950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG)--Lieutenant General Karayiannis, chief of the Greek Army, left Yugoslavia today following an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces lasting several days at the invitation of Lt Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic. He was accompanied by members of the delegation of armed forces from friendly Greece.

At Batajnica Airport Lieutenant General Karayiannis was seen off by Lt Col Gen Vlajko Kadijevic and his associates. Also present was Dhimitrios Makris, Greece's ambassador in Yugoslavia, together with embassy staff.

GRLICKOV TALKS WITH ITALIAN PARTY DELEGATION REPORTED

AU142215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, held talks yesterday with a delegation of the Italian Party of Proletarian Unity for Communism (PDUP).

Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Zvonko Grahek, deputy president of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Relations, participated in the talks, while from the PDUP the talks were attended by Lucio Magri, general secretary; Luciana Castellina, member of the party's Directorate and deputy in the European Parliament; Carlo Latiniv, PDUP Secretariat member; and Luca Cafiero, secretary of the Movement of Workers for Socialism.

In a long and friendly talk the development and activities of the LCY and the PDUP on the domestic plane were discussed. Views were exchanged on many important international questions, as well as on problems pertaining to relations in the workers and progressive movements in the world, particularly in Europe.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS

AU142151 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the liberation anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf a telegram to Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, with cordial greetings and wishes for constant progress of the friendly people of nonaligned Angola.

The telegram also expresses conviction in the further development of friendly relations and comprehensive Yugoslav-Angolan bilateral cooperation, and in implementing the nonaligned policy.

KRAIGHER PRAISES RELATIONS WITH PERU IN CUZCO 16 NOVEMBER

LD161842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and head of a Yugoslav state delegation on an official friendly visit to Peru, was proclaimed the honorary citizen of Cuzco at a ceremony in this Andean city last night.

At the ceremony in Cuzco city representatives pointed out that Peru and Yugoslavia, two friendly non-aligned countries, develop successful co-operation to which this visit of the Yugoslav state delegation "opens new possibilities." Thanking for the honour accorded to him, Kraigher expressed the conviction that friendly relations between the two countries will in the future develop still more comprehensively.

On Saturday Kraigher and Yugoslav delegation members also visited ruins of the ancient Inca town Machu Picchu. The Yugoslav state delegation will leave Peru today for an official friendly visit to Nicaragua.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PROPOSES ECONOMIC POLICY FOR 1981

AU141351 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Eleonara Vecovska report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 November--The Federal Executive Council has submitted to the SFRY Assembly four important documents, the drafts of which will be discussed by delegates in committee soon. [paragraph continues]

They are a draft resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country in the coming year and the drafts of the three ancillary decrees: on the common foreign exchange policy, on the common money issue, monetary and credit policy and on determining the revenue from customs and other duties which will be allocated next year to the Yugoslav interest community for economic relations with foreign countries.

The Federal Executive Council has submitted the drafts of these documents to the assemblies of all the republics and provinces for study and recommended that they should adopt positions on these documents and submit them to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces by 5 December this year. Thus, the committees of this chamber could begin on 10 December to harmonize the positions of the assemblies of the republics and provinces. The chamber could adopt the documents by the end of December, at its session on 24 December.

Seven Rules of Behavior

The draft resolution for the oming year indicates the seven most important spheres and the tasks which will ensure the economic and political stability and the further socioeconomic development of the country.

They are: A consistent implementation and the further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and of the measures for economic stability (higher production, more economical business operations, better supply, a calming down in price rises), an improvement of the balance of payments through a considerable increase of exports, a limitation of noneconomic investment and the completion of the projects under construction for the production of energy, raw materials and food, the preservation of the standard of living, an accelerated development of the underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the further strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

In order that the balance of payments deficit of the country should be considerably reduced, the resolution estimates that the overall growth of the social product should be 3 percent, of industrial production about 3.5 percent and agricultural production about 4 percent.

To insure the envisaged growth of the social product, it is necessary to ensure that exports of goods and services will increase 7 percent, and the imports of production materials and raw materials 4 percent.

The overall imports of goods and services should be 3 percent lower than this year.

Economic Barometer

Increase:		
Social product	3	percent
Industrial production	8.5	
Agriculture	4	
Exports	7	
Imports (raw materials and production materials)	4	
Productivity	1.3	
Decreases:		
Capital investment	5	percent
Overall goods imports	3	
Crude oil production	[no figure]	
Slow down in:		
Gasoline consumption	[no figures]	
Price increases		
Employment		

Personal incomes depend on the growth of income.

DRAGAN DISCUSSES STABILIZATION, 'UNACCEPTABLE' TRADE POSITIONS

LD161952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Split, 16 Nov (TANJUG)--For the first time in many years we have positive trends in slowing down exaggeratedly high consumption, that is, investment, general and joint consumption in Yugoslavia. We have no illusions that we shall end overnight the well-established and very dangerous negative trends in excessive consumption, but these initial results are encouraging to us in our resolute intention to proceed to a realistically measured, staged and consistently firm program of carrying out the economic stabilization policy at all levels and with all the economic and political consequences.

This, among other things, was stated by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in his long report on economic trends and the problems of Yugoslavia's stabilization and development policy in a conversation with journalists from associated labor.

The economic situation in our country, Zvone Dragan went on, is more serious than we realize. For a long time we have lived and consumed as if we had a per capita income of $4,000-5,000, which is twice as much as we have at the moment, and someone must pay for this. Many trends in economic activity and development have sharpened, including in our balance of payments with other countries, and if we want to avoid deeper disturbances not only in economic and social reproduction but also in the development of social relations and in Yugoslavia's political position in the international sphere, then we need to move on from these partial successes and results and turn to a total change of course of basic trends in favor of a complex program of economic stabilization. It is true that we have called the current plan a stabilization one, but it is obvious that we have left quite a lot of room for movement and that we have behaved in a way different from what was originally envisaged.

Speaking about devaluation as the first measure of economic stabilization, Zvone Dragan said that, naturally, we knew that devaluation does not have magical power and that it will not automatically settle relations, improve exports and reduce imports while also making them more expensive. It was quite clear to us, and now it is even clearer, that we had to and still need to take numerous other measures in economic activity in the sphere of cost and consumption so that we can maximize the positive effects of devaluation. Everyone wanted to compensate for everything by raising prices on the basis that imports were more expensive, and charging higher prices for their goods and services [word indistinct] so that low productivity and the cost principle continue to dominate in the formation of prices. This is unacceptable and pushes us in the direction of increasing the rate of inflation. This is not the creation of income on a stabilization basis, but on an inflationary basis.

Yugoslavia's economic problems, Zvone Dragan maintains, are much deeper and are the product of both the domestic and the world situation, of an objective and subjective nature. They are not only manifested in excessive consumption and its control but should first be seen and resolved in production, and then in trade, distribution and consumption. Furthermore, we consider that economic stabilization in Yugoslavia is a synonym for restriction in consumption, imports and so forth, whereas I do not think that this is so.

It will be a strategic task next year to keep our balance of payments deficit under $1.8 billion. There will, therefore, be sharper import restrictions than this year. I think that this situation is not understood realistically in the republics and provinces, and this is demonstrated by the announced import needs for next year.

Pointing to the changes and amendments to the system of financing the federation, Zvone Dragan said:

Here we shall have enormous difficulties, but we consider it necessary to gradually limit the effects of inflationary causes in the financing of the federal budget, particularly its deficit. Instead of [word indistinct] emission going into current production and the material sphere of reproduction, it for the most part covers the federal budget deficit. It is well-known, Zvone Dragan went on, that quite large differences are noted relating to the agreement on the policy of development of the less-developed republics and the Province of Kosovo, but not on whether such development should be realized, rather on how more rapid development of the less-developed republics and most rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should be carried out. Roughly the question boils down to the degree of intensity and points on which the existing system should be changed and transformed, as well as the policy, concept and mechanism of accelerated development, and the kinds of relationships. It is obvious, as Comrade Bakaric also says, that we need to change and transform the existing system of this joint interest and aim, in accordance with the new constitution and new systemic solutions, to ensure that the whole of this sphere can be brought outside the responsibility of the state and so that associated labor becomes that firm basic bridge and the guarantee of the realization of this policy on the basis of joint economic interests and, through this, of the rapid growth of the income of both partners. The disagreements on ways to provide the financial resources for this are something quite different. Here we need to assess real positions, as well as needs and possibilities, and I think that we shall also need to aim for a compromise, the most objective and just solution, for there is no mathematical formula here.

Speaking about the policy of personal consumption next year, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council said: It is our policy, and we have also agreed it with the trade unions, that next year we shall not only put an end to the fall in real personal incomes, but we shall bring them up to the level of the increase in the level of labor productivity, that is, to about 1.5 percent. A continued fall in personal incomes would be unacceptable for economic, political and social reasons.

Zvone Dragan also spoke about instances of isolation of the market in narrow regional and republican limits, the accumulation of foreign currency and dinars within those limits, some unacceptable instances of the functioning of balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces, the position of those producers whose prices are controlled in conditions when the prices of reproduction material for those products are determined by the market (this is done in the whole complex of primary distribution) and about a whole series of other issues.

HERLJEVIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON SECURITY, PROTECTION

AU151855 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for international affairs, addressed delegates of the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber about certain problems pertaining to the country's security and, in this connection, about the further socialization of security work and tasks. Stressing that our security situation was stable and good, Herljevic said that this was the result of implementation of the adopted unified policy of our self-managing socialist community in all spheres of social life and work, and a component of our overall domestic and foreign policy, particularly the result of a consistent involvement of the working people and citizens as the basic factors of social self-protection.

Continuing their session, delegates heard a report of the Federal Executive Council on the state and problems of protection from fire and explosions. The committee decided that it was indispensable to review these problems more completely and to initiate broader activity on taking more effective protective measures.

MOJSOV VISITS MAKEDONSKI BROD, HEARS DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD162030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Makedonski Brod, 16 Nov (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited the municipality of Makedonski Brod, the economically least developed area in Macedonia. Representatives of sociopolitical organizations and communities briefed Lazar Mojsov on the concept and possibilities of development of this commune in the next medium-term period.

It was said that in the next 5 years, particular attention will be paid to the development of agriculture from which about 70 percent of the population in this area live. The opening of quartz, marble and dolomite mines, as well as the construction of two units of large Macedonian organizations in this area are envisaged.

Mojsov visited a factory for the production of electrical switches, a unit of the Elektromontaza organization in Ohrid. This production enterprise which has been working for 1 year only, has already achieved significant production and financial results.

LJUBICIC VISITS TRSTENIK HYDRAULICS, TIRE PLANT

LD150248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Trstenik, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, and some associates today visited the Prva Petoletka hydraulics and tire plant in Trstenik. Velimir Radivojevic, chairman of the business committee of this collective of associated labor, informed the guests about the results which had been achieved by the 10,000 workers in the gigantic plant in the current medium term plan and about preparations for the next plan. This collective had recently built six factories and taken on more than 3,000 new workers. As a result, the value of this year's production will be 7.5 billion dinars, of which 2 billion will come from the export of parts.

Prva Petoletka is one of the rare collectives which pools labor and resources with business partners at the level of a composite organization of associated labor. In this way a hydraulics factory is currently being built in Novi Pazar, and recently the foundation stone for another hydraulics factory in Trstenik was laid.

Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic was particularly interested in the use of production capacities, the productivity of labor and the application of scientific achievements in the sphere of hydraulics and pneumatics.

LJUBICIC VISITS KRALJEVO RAILROAD CAR FACTORY

LD150030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1741 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Kraljevo, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates, today visited the Kraljevo railroad car factory. In this, the largest and oldest collective in Kraljevo, the guests were acquainted with the history of the factory, which employs nearly 4,000 workers.

Dragutin Milanovic, general director of the factory, informed the guests about the results achieved in the current medium-term development plan, particularly in the sphere of restructuring production and expanding production.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AT COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

LD141514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Brdo near Kranj, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke today within the framework of the program of the "Days of Commemorating Mitja Gorjup", a 3-day meeting among Slovene journalists and sociopolitical workers and economists, about numerous aspects of the present juncture in international developments.

Grlickov spoke about the present political situation in the world, explaining the attitudes of the LCY toward current developments. He stressed that socialism, despite numerous forms of resistance from various sources and for various motives, was more and more in evidence in the world and in the current developments in international affairs. He stressed that the League of Communists would continue to extend support to all the progressive movements of the world.

Dr Aleksandar Grlickov then replied to questions by journalists attending the meeting, which referred to topical developments in international affairs.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA WORK IN IMAGE OF COUNTRY

LD150950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--The LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Propaganda and Information, chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the commission, considered some questions of the information-propaganda activity of Yugoslavia directed toward foreign countries and the foreign propaganda activity directed toward our country.

The commission also considered material entitled "Topical Ideopolitical Questions of the Development of the System of Public Information and the Tasks of the League of Communists."

The meeting was also attended by some members of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, executive secretaries of the Central Committee and provincial committees in charge of this sector and some representatives of public media and organizations in the federation who are engaged in information-propaganda work.

It was especially emphasized in the debate that the work and historic merits of Comrade Tito, the results achieved in the development of self-managing socialist society, the prospects of development of social relations, national equality, consistency and successes of our policy of nonalignment and so on decisively influence the formation of the SFRY's image abroad.

The openness of our society and country toward the world and cooperation with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual interest have increased the possibilities for the affirmation of the SFRY and reflected its prestige and influence in the world.

This time, it was again pointed out that the basic aim of our propaganda toward foreign countries and abroad is spreading the truth about self-managing, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia. A large number of subjects participate in this activity, it was said.

It was emphasized, however, that the contents of our information-propaganda activity toward foreign countries are not yet sufficiently coordinated with the great interest shown abroad for our country, our system and our reality.

The meeting pointed out the obligations and tasks of communists in all institutions, organizations and organs which are engaged in information-propaganda work to strengthen their activity aimed at better organization and coordination of their work.

As propaganda is an integral part of SFRY policy, it was especially stressed that it represents an element of Yugoslavia's security, stability and autonomous and independent road of development and it must be therefore a permanent, daily and long-term task and obligation of our entire society, every citizen and his basic organization of associated labor and local community, all subjects of our society, as an integral inseparable part of our entire policy.

Our information-propaganda activity and spreading the truth about us in the world should frustrate the activity of individuals, groups and forces abroad who maliciously and tendentiously try to present our country in an untruthful, one-sided and speculative manner. Our working people, it was stressed in the discussion, know very well and are aware of the meaning and essence of such activity in individual environments abroad and recognize them by their activity from our recent past. It was therefore emphasized that our information-propaganda work must be complete, and linked more with and based on all our values and efforts for economic stabilization, the development of self-managing socialist relations, the strengthening of the full equality of peoples and nationalities, our unity and essence, and for the affirmation of our nonaligned and peace-loving foreign policy.

The information about our successes, efforts and actions, it was said, represents the best form of struggle for truth about ourselves and our socialist community.

It was stressed at this meeting of the commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that all our public media have the exceptional role of spreading the truth about Yugoslavia and affirming its values and the achievements of our working people and citizens.

It is necessary--it was said--that we foster creative social criticism and objective information about the results and difficulties in our development and that our public is comprehensively and realistically informed about all essential trends in the world, and especially about the reasons for the economic crisis and difficulties in which many countries find themselves.

Democracy and the independence of people and organizations in this work must also be accompanied by their overall training [words indistinct], political education and sharpness of criteria for constructive information-propaganda activity, it was emphasized at the meeting.

It was also stressed that we must do all we can to make the information on the nonaligned movement and on nonaligned countries more comprehensive and widely accessible to the world public, as well as to make new efforts so that the public of the nonaligned countries is comprehensively informed, and on a timely basis, about the policy and activities of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

It was assessed that the League of Communists and all subjective forces must make efforts in the cadre and technical training of all factors of information-propaganda work.

The meeting also considered the material "Topical Ideopolitical Questions of the Development of the System of Public Information and the Tasks of the League of Communists" which is being prepared for the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It is also expected that this material will be the subject of discussion at a session of the LCY Central Committee.

TANKOSIC CRITICIZES FEATURES, 'SCRIBBLERS' IN NATIONAL PRESS

AU152005 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Drago Tankosic commentary]

[Text] More and more of various feuilletons of questionable content that are unacceptable for us have been carried recently on the pages of newspapers and periodicals. However, it should immediately be said that there are many feuilletons which cannot be reproached in any way. Articles dealing with historic facts are of a certain ideological and social value. An absence of ideological criteria has been noticed in some of these articles. We will speak about them and primarily about the historic, social and ethical values. Drago Tankosic speaks about this:

The press devotes increasingly more room to feuilletons, and some weeklies even a third of their content. There is no doubt that feuilletons are of great sociopolitical and educational importance, moreover, since certain events and personalities, both in our country and in the world, are insufficiently represented in the literature. And this is one of the reasons why this kind of newspaper and publishing activity should be nurtured.

However, it is noticeable that certain events and personalities are presented in a superficial and one-sided manner to the younger generations. Our society's responsibility toward feuilletonism is all the greater if one knows the fact that some 9 million readers do not remember the war at all, while the topics dealt with the most in feuilletons are precisely from that period. Likewise, there are many objections to the choice of authors, let us call them scribblers, who mainly write for the sake of receiving high fees and whose articles appear now in one periodical and then another.

Thus, for instance, several articles were published about personalities who do not deserve to be given such great room in the press. We will mention Draza Mihajlovic, Ante Pavelic and other traitors of our peoples. It is necessary to write about them, but primarily in such a way that the younger readers are able to obtain a correct picture about their crimes.

It is particularly necessary to point to the fact--and this was also noted at a meeting held at the SAWPY Federal Conference--that the press has an uncritical attitude to feuilletons by foreign authors who have lately become fashionable. For the sake of fashion and circulation the fact is evaded that many feuilletons by foreign authors are a product of very skilled and perfidious foreign propaganda calculated at introducing confusion among our people. A doubt in the values of our society and system is skillfully created, and our country's reputation in the world arena is being reduced.

The Council for Peace, Radio and Television of the SAWPY Federal Conference will discuss feuilletonism at its session next week. This session will certainly help the editorial offices to establish a more critical attitude toward feuilletons and to change certain positions on their editorial policy.

MACEDONIAN SAWP PRESIDIUM VIEWS BROADCASTING, CENSUS

AU151845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 80 p 3

[D.N. report]

[Text] Skopje, 11 Nov--At its session today, the Republican Conference Presidium of the Macedonian SAWP supported the Skopje radio and television development plan. [paragraph continues]

The plan envisages that the radio's first program should be broadcast 5 more hours daily--that is, to operate for 24 hours without interruption--to extend Skopje radio's second program by 1 hour, and to increase the radio's third program by 100 percent. The program also envisages that the first and second television programs should be complemented, enriched and increased in volume. It is planned to broadcast the first and second programs completely in color. Programs in the languages of nationalities will be developed in particular, and cooperation will be promoted with other television studies on joint projects and regarding exchanges. The production of videocassettes and films for the clubs of our workers abroad, for emigrant colonies and for exchanging them with the television services of the nonaligned countries will be promoted.

A consultative meeting with representatives of the communal conferences of the Socialist Alliance on the forthcoming census which should begin in 4 months was also held at the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference today. In its activities preceding and during the census, the Socialist Alliance will insist that equal importance be accorded to all data that is requested. As far as the national registration affiliation is concerned, the Socialist Alliance will work to enable everybody to freely declare himself, and will energetically oppose any possible pressures by individuals or groups. The Socialist Alliance will make efforts that the constitutional rights of citizens regarding the national affiliation registration will be completely implemented. In Macedonia, more than 10 percent of marriages are mixed marriages, and the children of such marriages, children of up to 15 years of age, will be registered by nationality according to the agreement reached by the parents. The meeting also discussed the elections in Socialist Alliance local communities, which have been completed in some places, for instance in Skopje, and which will be concluded throughout the republic by January next year.

BRIEFS

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Pietro Calamia, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Italy to the SFRY, who presented his credentials. Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and Savo Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, were present at the reception. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

TOURISM COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav section of the mixed Yugoslav-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, yesterday received Cuban Ambassador Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa and discussed with him the development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of tourism. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

TALKS WITH UGANDA--The Yugoslav and Ugandan Government delegations headed by Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information, and David Anyoti, Ugandan minister for information and broadcasting, respectively, opened their talks in Belgrade yesterday on promoting Yugoslav-Ugandan information cooperation. They noted the existence of unutilized opportunities for cooperation between the two nonaligned countries on the basis of the original principles of nonalignment and at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct p 6 AU]

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION--Svetozar Durtovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received a PCSU study delegation headed by Valentin Nikiforov, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, which is visiting Yugoslavia within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and is acquainting itself with activities of LCY organizations. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 80 p 6 AU]